SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—NEUTRAL IN POLITICS—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE, AND AMUSEMENT.

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Original Contributions.

Written For the Saturday Evening Post.

Early Days.

The happy scenes of early days,
How sweet they rise to view,
And bid the cursing mind go back
To grace a cherished few.
How oft we think of by gone hours—
The haunt of infant years—
The place where dwelt our little joys,
Or flowed our childish tears.

How bright our hopes and prospects then—
Our plans far stretch'd to time
The many pleasures we would view,
Where age had painted its prime!
What scenes in mind we acted o'er,
In childhood's days to come!
What pulses of mirth we knew anew,
On passing pleasures home!

How fair the path in life appeared,
As others onward went!
How little then we thought of age
Or those his power had bent!
Each hour we longed—and thy was flesh—
No sturdy cares we knew—
As sixth and light, as Eden's bird,
Youth's happy moments flew.

Those days of hope and trust have passed—
Those joys we know no more;
Save when in memory we recall
As friends we knew before.
Those scenes we've found from present scenes
Far back through childhood's ways,
And tasted again the sweets of life,
We knew on early days.

MARK.

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Don Fernando Gonsales.

A Tale of the Spanish Inquisition.

During the reign of Philip the Second of Spain, Inquisition enjoyed the height of power, and its influence was felt in the most remote districts of the kingdom: more especially in Madrid.—During this period, there lived in the Metropolis, aged and much respected man, Don Alfonzo Gonsales, one of the chief members of this secret tribunal, who was much esteemed and honored, for his wealth and nobility, for his family was one of the most eminent in Spain, whilst his rank and connexion with the Inquisition remained a secret. He had a son, young Fernando Gonsales, one of the most accomplished young men in the whole kingdom: more especially in Madrid.—Added to this period, there lived in the Metropolis, aged and much respected man, Don Alfonzo Gonsales, one of the chief members of this secret tribunal, who was much esteemed and honored, for his wealth and nobility, for his family was one of the most eminent in Spain, whilst his rank and connexion with the Inquisition remained a secret. He had a son, young Fernando Gonsales, one of the most accomplished young men in the whole kingdom: more especially in Madrid.—

Among the beauties of the fairest city of Madrid, there was one of surpassing charms, Donna Louise Beaurdes. Young, fascinating and of high birth, adorned by nature with every quality to make a woman seem lovely, and to be sought by all. She had been sought in marriage, by the proudest nobles of the land, and had, to the surprise of every one, rejected every offer. At last her most intimate friends began almost to think, that she intended to lead a life of celibacy, and become the inmate of a convent, but her did not know her. Many suitors had been sent to her wealth, many from a desire to make her the bride of society, for she was the high est woman sought after there, and many again, who did not receive a reciprocation of their attentions, from love. Although of a romantic disposition, perceive these characteristics, Violante herself did. She treated all accordingly. At last Don Fernando Gonsales, the handsome man. The interview was decisive to fate of both. Don Fernando saw in her the realization of his dreams, the enchanting of all that he had ideal, his fancy had painted her as, her mighty visions, and his day wanderings.—He was to him the high toned, chivalrous, and the cavalier of the young and romantic. She was to him a heroine, and the mutual glance—one of mutual, yet doubted confessions. He found encouragement in the smile of virtuous reserve, and each interview confirmed in each her attachment which their first meeting gave rise to.—Violante became thoughtful, Fernando restless of his associates and his amusements his did not escape the attention of their parents. Although they knew not the cause of this sudden change in their respective children.

The war raged at this time against the Protestants of Netherland, by the Catholics of Spain, under it necessary to send reinforcements to the Spanish army. William, Prince of Orange, had been victorious in many battles, and gave daily sense of success by his arms. He continued at all events, and at every cost, to suit the insurgence of his Netherland Provinces, served the royal family, and to be foremost in the low countries, in place of the Duchess of Parma, and commanded him to repair at once to the seat of action, at the request of the general Fernando, had been lately created an officer of high rank, and was among the troops destined to march against the enemy. The fatal hour was rapidly approaching. To leave the object of his attachment, his admiration, his love, the being in every feeling, every thought, had become fixed, without knowing whether his passion was returned, seemed worse than death. He sought her father, told him of his love, and asked his consent. In case his suit should be rejected. The moment he sought for was denied, and he close with a lighter heart, and more joyful countenance, than he left.

Apparelled in his most costly attire; encouraged with the insignia of his new promotion in his array, and flushed with the courage of love to indicate his rank, he sought the mansion of Violante. She watched him as he approached the palace from her veranda, unseen. She was gallantly he governed his fiery steed, and could not but admire his noble and high bred bearing when compared with the other young cavaliers of the day. He stopped at the entrance of her palace, and casting an anxious look at the balcony, where he had thought to be the one to bring to her appointed hour, he perceived a stranger in his charger to a servant. He was admitted by the richly carved, and tastefully ornamented doors of the Beaurdes palace. He looked for Violante face of its fair owner, but in vain. His heart sank again its prison house, till its palpitations almost shook his armour. "She is not here," thought the young Knight, "I am seek Violante's grave, and end an existence that will no longer endure a burden." He stood with his thoughts from his undecided fate, and became more and more anxious and excited as he reflected upon his journey.

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Foreign News.

Arrival of the Great Western—Twenty Days later from Europe.

By the arrival of the Great Western, from Bristol, which place she left on the 6th, we have full files of papers up to the day of her departure.—We have only room to present our readers with those items of news which appear to be of the greatest interest and importance.

The Great Western has a large number of passengers, among whom are several Americans, with their families. The English news, is not very important.

Parliament had been doing nothing of great interest for several days.

The Money Market, continues easy and improving. The Bank of England has made its quarterly returns, which show a steady increase of specie in her vaults.

We regret that the cotton market does not improve, but has met with a further slight decline.

The Epsom races appear to engross the attention of all classes, as the Queen and Prince Albert attended them on the Derby Day. The most splendid preparations were made for their accomodation.

A great meeting was held at Exeter Hall on the 1st inst. for the extinction of the Foreign Slave Trade and the civilization of Africa. Prince Albert took the chair, and made a short and appropriate speech. Nearly 3000 men were present.

The Queen's birth day was celebrated on the 25th ult. with great splendor. The public buildings in London were illuminated with gas in the evening, and the effect is represented as being magnificent beyond description. The Queen held a drawing room at St. James' Palace. She is now in her 31st year.

The Queen and Prince Albert are very popular—they ride out nearly every day in the Parks, and attend the theatres and other places of amusement frequently.

Her Majesty, through Lord Ashburn, Chief Commissioner to the General Assembly of Scotland, has presented the munificent royal donation of £2000 for the propagation of the gospel in the Highlands.

There is an attempt to open the National Gallery and British Museum upon the Sabbath, for the accomodation of those persons who cannot visit those places during the week days.

Courtmiller, the valet, and supposed murderer of Lord William Russell, has had his final examination, and is committed to Newgate to await his trial.

There appears to be considerable excitement about the treatment of Feargus O'Connor, who was imprisoned in York Castle for a political offence. He has been placed with felons, and has not fared much better. There is a petition before parliament for his removal, presented by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd.

The crops appear to be doing remarkably well throughout England, but trade is generally so bad as it can be.

York Minister, a venerable and magnificent building at York, was destroyed by fire on the 31st ult. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss, it is supposed, cannot be repaired for less than £100,000.

Portugal.

Opening of the Portuguese Cortes.—On the 25th ult. "Her Most Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal, opened, in person, the New Sessions of the Cortes. The Queen was well received by the people, going to and returning from the Hall of the Cortes; albeit the crowd was not so great as on former occasions. The various points therefore upon us in the course of this time, the numerical facts being already known by the events resulting from them.

Death of the King of Prussia.—The Postscript of our Paris letter, dated Saturday evening, announces the arrival of a telegraphic despatch in the afternoon of that day, with the intelligence of the demise of His Majesty, Frederick William, King of Prussia.

Our correspondent does not give the date of his Majesty's decease, but the fact is official.

It appears farther from our letter, that, feeling the approach of death, the King desired to see his army defile before him for the last time. His bed was accordingly carried to a window, whence by reflection in a mirror, he was enabled to take a last adieu of his army.

Immediately after the ceremony, the King placed the regal power in the hands of his son, and the day following rendered last night.

His majesty was born August 3, 1770, and consequently was in his 70th year. He married in 1793, Louisa, Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who died broken hearted, on the invasion of Prussia by the French, in 1810. He succeeded his father Frederick William II. on November 16, 1797, and is succeeded by his eldest son, the Crown Prince, under the title of Frederick William IV. now in the 45th year of his age.

Spain.

Perpignan, May 22.—A sanguinary action has taken place in the environs of Ripoll, between the troops of the Queen, commanded by General Cabo, and those of the Carlist chief Scarfile, in which the constitutional troops are said to have had the advantage.

The band which infested the environs of Olot, has fallen back on Berga, doubtless in consequence of the defeat of Scarfile.

Figueras, May 21.—Official advices from Berga among the Carlists of Catalonia. Anarchy is complete in Gurga. An emeute took place there recently, and destroyed the documents from the Carlist bands. Detachments of from 300 to 400 men each, have successfully entered and proceeded to their homes. Of these men who had thus abandoned the insurgents were met on the 20th near Castellbisal. It was reported that their Commander-in-Chief, General Segura, had left Berga, and sought refuge at Andorra. The death of Llarch de Coposta is confirmed.

It was reported at Madrid that the siege of Morella was abandoned for the season.

General Lopez on the 18th, but such was the dreadful state of the weather, that he was compelled to encamp midway between the Hermitage of San Marino and la Palma. So intense was the cold in the mountains that men and horses have perished.

The Madrid papers received are of the 25th ult. On the 24th Espartero commenced the siege of Morella, by surrounding the fort of San Pedro Martyr, one of four strong outworks thrown up by Cabrera a few months ago. The result was not known.

France.

Ecutement to Farm.—The Paris papers of Wednesday are, to the exclusion of other matter, occupied with the funeral ceremonies of Napoleon on the preceding day on the report of the bill for the removal of the remains of the Emperor Napoleon from the Invalides to Paris. It will be recollected that the committee on the bill had recommended that a sum of 2,000,000 francs (£80,000 1) be granted to defray the expenses of the voyage and interment, and that an equestrian statue of Napoleon be erected in Paris. After an angry (and our private letters state disgracefully disorderly) debate, an amendment to reduce the required sum to 1,000,000, and to reject the proposition for raising an equestrian statue of Napoleon was carried. The debate was carried on far before on, "was the result of a cabal got up against M. Thiers. It succeeded, but will eventually have more rather than nothing in unison."

The telegraphic despatches from Marshal Valee, dated Medeah, 13th, Belida 23d, and Algiers, the 24th inst. state that the French army entered Medeah on the 17th ult. without opposition from Abd-el-Kader, who retired without firing a shot, carrying off with him the population of the town, after leaving in it a garrison of 5400 men. The marshal on the 20th ult. departed for Algiers, but on that day, on arriving at the foot of the Mouzaia, he encountered the enemy, who gave him battle. The Arabs eventually had dismounted and fought in line; they were, however, compelled to retire with great loss; that of the French army was only 300 men. The Duke of Orleans and Aumales arrived at Marseilles on the 30th ult. from Algiers.

The Moniteur publishes the continuation of the Marshal Valee's despatch of the 23d ult. from Blidah, interrupted by night-fall, which merely states that the marshal left the troops in the camp of Mouzaia, where a large magazine of provisions was collected. In the same official columns we find another despatch from the Maritime Prefect of Toulon, dated the 25th inst. announcing the result of another engagement:—"On the 14th another engagement bounteous near troops took place at Oran."

Marshal Valee is to return in a few days to Medeah, and then march upon Milliana. The French government has resolved on not again abandoning the possession of either Medeah or Milliana.

The Chamber of Peers adopted, without discussion, the project of a law for reserving the remains of the Emperor Napoleon to France.

Paris, June 1.—We have received the following letter from Algiers:

"On the 20th the army commenced its return to Algiers, escorting the Marshal and the Princes. It had scarcely proceeded a league, when the Arabs began to harass the rear; but the most serious affair was at the camp of the Oliver, where our troops had threatened to make a halt. Suddenly a strong column of the enemy was seen gradually to show itself on an eminence which commanded the road. An attempt was made to avoid it, but it suddenly fell on the 17th Regiment of Light Infantry, which formed the rear guard. This regiment behaved well, but could not long keep in check about 3000 cavalry and infantry, and it asked for reinforcements. Meantime it kept up a well supported fire against the enemy, who fought with incredible fury."

The Arab horsemen had dismounted and attacked one company with their sabres; happily the Zouaves came to their relief. One cavalry of the regiment of Hussars also dismounted and acted as sharp shooters. The combat was long and obstinate, and the infantry had to fire a square, which stood firm to the last moment, experienced severe loss. On this memorable day, our soldiers once each 100 cartridges. We had about 100 killed and 200 wounded. We were obliged to abandon some of the wounded. On the following day the army was at Aldish, and the next day at Algiers.

Belgium.

We have the following letter from Toulon of the 30th May:—"The Baker, the Victorieuse, commanded by Lieut. Lyon, has just put to sea to-day on a secret mission. It is believed that this vessel is going to cruise on the coast of Italy, where matters appear to take a serious turn. It is asserted that that power claims a considerable sum, on account of a loan of a very old date, and it appears that Charles Albert is not much inclined to comply with the demand. At the same time, we learn that the diplomatic negotiation relative to the difference between England and Naples have not advanced a step. War is more to be feared than ever.

A private letter from Leghorn, dated the 21st of May, announces that the great fermentation continues to prevail in all the towns on the sea coast.

London Footmen for Paris.

The newest materials at this moment for dresses are the *mousseline pravie*, engraved in small patterns on grey, white and black *barege* grounds. Lilac is a color much in favor, and predominates both in dresses, bonnets and scarfs. Bright sleeves may be considered among the changes this season, though they encounter some opposition, and are only suitable to think materials; they are sometimes *a l'Amadis* with two seams, or in form with a single seam, taking the form of the arm, having some plaits at the arm's eye. They are quite plain with jockeys. Carriage will evidently be the order of the day this season, a row of buttons placed en V on two sides of the seams, the skirts open en redingote buttoning down the front, or ornamented with gimp trimmings, in Grecian or Arabic patterns, needs, tassels, &c. these are for dresses of stout materials. For parts of dresses for negligee are trimmed with two or three bills. Neatness crosses are making in Paris embroidered *a la Polonaise* with silk or braid.—Spencers and canezouse are very fashionable—the latter are worn universally by the young ladies; scarfs, shawls, *beaurnous* of clear muslin are lined with blue, pink, or pelle silk, and trimmed with the same. Fancy Mourning Stuffs—Grey and white *cachemire*, embroidered in colors, with fringe to match.

Small mantles *a Louis XV.* are made of black lace lined in every shade of color, but particularly violet, trimmed with a flat swallow. Scarfs of white *filet* are also worn lined and trimmed with fringe: they are also fashionable of *foulard damagre*, deep blue, myrtle marron of taffetas in all colors, with a pink or blue border.

There is a great variety in bonnets—we have *paille de riz*, leghorns and silks, *capotes* of crape, intermixed with bands of straw, *capotes* of crape with bouillonnes capotes of shaded crape with black veils. Crape is very much used, spots given ornamented with blaze, garnet color velvet shaded, pearl grey with blue. *Lenzi* lace is admirable in every form and style. *Paille* lilac and green are the favorite colors.

Flowers for dress caps are of a more open form than others, and have wreaths of flowers without foulage; some bonnets are composed entirely of field flowers. Lilac in pink grapes, and rose, mixed with wild flowers; *capotes* a cordonnet of crape are very numerous, and some bonnets have appeared in Paris of clear organdy embroidered in colored silks or worsted, in small wreaths, taking the form of the front, the ribbons to match on *bande of organdy.*

Dark ribbons are fashionable for straw bonnets—many have plaid velvet ribbon, in broader ribbons—blue and green are those preferred.

Cards announce the very fashionable in Paris, in *bonnets, bande or seed.*

News from Florida.

The St. Augustine News of the 12th, contains the following

Battle fought—Capture and Escape—In pleasant Seminole Hitbit.

We learn that Col. Riley's command, operating on the Withlacoochee, a few days since surprised an Indian camp, two warriors of which were killed, and man and woman and child made prisoners. The latter made their escape from the fatigue of a sentinel, who, falling asleep, allowed his escape. Pursuit was immediately made by Capt. J. B. Mason, of the Fourth Artillery, and a party of 20 men, who commanded the advantage in the neighborhood a fortnight ago, and surrounded the dwellings at North River, proceeded to the settlement at Manderin, and after reconnoitering about there when their sagine were discovered. A party of gentlemen immediately started in pursuit, and came upon five of the rascals. They took to a canoe upon pond, and as the enemy were about to surround it, the grass was fired, when the following escaped under the smoke. Their trunks were examined in search of the settlement.

A passenger arrived at Charleston from St. Augustine, informs the editor of the Southern Patriot that Gen. Armstrong, speaking in public, had come in contact with a party of Indians and succeeded in killing three warriors and a white man who was with them—also capturing several prisoners.

Brave Assertion to Bail.—Joseph Stark, who was committed on Tuesday afternoon by the Recorder, upon a charge of wilfully and feloniously causing the death of John Robert, was Wednesday morning brought before Judges King, Randall and Jones upon a writ of habeas corpus, and on application of his counsel, D. S. Brown, Esq. and S. Armstrong, Esq. admitted to

Saturday Evening Post.

BOOTH AND PETERSON ET

GEORGE E. GRAHAM & CO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840.

The Political Arena.

As the political campaign now going on in the United States approaches its close, it necessarily becomes more intense, and the journals of the two parties, belabor each other with a zeal which often, like that of the light of the countenance, outruns discretion. Dignity, sometimes, even truth are lost sight of in the zeal of the combatants, and many circumstances are heard and abused with true Billingsgate coarseness. The antagonists give up all respect for themselves, and at last denominating ge at it tooth and nail. In short there is no logging so biting, no term of reproach so harsh, that the factious prosses of the day are ashamed to use.

This should not be. However much men may differ as to the proper candidate for the Presidency they should ever remember that universal concord is impossible, and that to be successful, we agree they should at least differ with as much courtesy as possible. There is, indeed, no surety of a refined mind, and of that gentlemanly feeling which forms the charm of social life, than the politeness which leads a man honestly to differ with his opponent, and to express to others if they cannot join with him in his belief. It is always a mark of a high, liberal mind. It is a habit which if not possessed originally can best be acquired by constant observation of the world; for we then see that difference exist everywhere, without, however, making men hate each other. This is not unreasonable. The Dane, the Russian, the Spaniard, and even the Mussulman, differing as they do on almost most every question, are still members of the human family, and have hearts that can feel for our misery, or join in our joy; and no one can single among the agreeable traits of character, that of the individual who is free from bigotry, and that every inhabitant is alike a citizen.

We have seen in the current summer sphere of our own country—why is it that our political contests cannot be carried on without this constant and unnecessary recrimination? Why is it that, in discussing factious subjects so many men seem they cease to be men? Will the ends of their party be less advanced by adhering to strict justice in the discussion of their claims? Every argument, learning to discard all personalities? Indeed, have not these men learned that difference, however much to be deprecated, are unavoidable, and that since we cannot prevent, our aim should be to soften them? The courtesies of life, decent respect for ourselves, and that desire we should each possess to be just to all, should prevent us from maligning their characters, attacking them in their domestic circle, or arresting fellowship, which after all may only result upon our selves.

We do not mean to say that TRUTH should be held back in these conflicts, however harsh it may be. No one admires, where the subject calls for it—a trenchant cutting style—more than our selves; but it is not every day that villany is to be exposed, or great principles defended. The petty differences of our factions presses are generally not worth notice, which require great learned dissertations on the one hand, nor violent philippics on the other. Besides, the very use of such terms as gentlemanly and honorable, will form upon the whole a more important subjects. The mind becoming used to terms of reproach, learns to distinguish them, and thus an evil really *crime* no denomination is listened to.

Imposition on Emperors.

We are continually imposed upon by persons forwarding letters, requesting specimen numbers of our paper. In many instances we comply, where it is probable the person writing, has no opportunity of seeing a copy otherwise. But the constant specimens of impositions, of late, have counted lately, came to us the other day from a person at Clinton, New Jersey, in the shape of a letter, fanning us with the request to send a specimen of the Casket. The request was accompanied with the very modest proviso, that if we had not a Casket, a Gift would do, and name numbers. Of course! And if he did not, we presume that he would have had the reading of the book, and the engravings, at the cost of the work to us, with ten cents in addition for the favor of sending it to him. Really, it is hard to say what kind of conciseness some men have.

We each requests, and we do not see how we can forward either the magazine or the newspaper without the money in advance, which is a RULE not to be departed from, we have not seen a single cent of the money. We do not usually notice such applications, and we do it now, that the public may know that in such applications no notice will here. We have a very handsome list of paying subscribers, and are not in the least anxious to swell it with the names of persons of different principles of honesty.

Temperance—Catholics.

One of the most gratifying spectacles we have ever witnessed was the meeting of the members of the Roman Catholic community, on the 4th Thursday evening at St. John's Church, for the purpose of adopting a Temperance pledge. The church was crowded to excess, and the zeal which is an exact copy of that advocated by Father Matthew, in Dublin, stated that copies of it would be sent to the Catholic Priests of every town; for signatures. The exercises were highly interesting. We have rarely attended a meeting at which we were more gratified. The clergy who have led in this matter are entitled to the thanks of every patriot and moralist, whatever be his creed.

Clocks.

We paid a visit the other day, to the extensive Clock warehouse of Messrs. Smith & Brothers, at No 9 North Fifth St. This, however, is but a branch of their establishment, located at 71 Bowery St. New York, where perhaps a greater variety of clocks are manufactured, than at any establishment in the United States. Their assortment is rich and rare, and their prices are unusually low. We recommend them particularly, to dealers and country merchants.

The First District.

C. J. Jack, Esq. has declared himself a candidate for the First Congressional District. From the tone of his announcement we presume he depends on the Whigs for support.

New Publications.

Cousins Ida.—*A Novel by T. S. Fay, Esq.*—8 vols.—*Harper & Brothers.*—The work hah been before us for sometime, but a want of leisure to peruse it, has prevented us from noticing it hitherto.

The reputation acquired by Mr. Fay, as the author of "*Norman Leslie,*" led us to expect something excellent from his pen, and we confess that we have not been disappointed. There is, in every respect, a manifest improvement in this novel over its predecessors. It is not, however, without its faults; and we think glaring ones. In the style, it is true, is unexceptionable, and the plot far superior to that of most novels, but the characters and many of the incidents are open to criticism, and even to censure.

There are two kinds of horses in favor among authors—the Rosinante, and those of the Sir Charles Grandison school. The former had for many years, driven the latter out of the field, and we had supposed they had died with Miss Porter, and the authoress of the Children of the Abbey. But we were mistaken. They are again coming into fashion; and Claude Wyndham is both a Master and Grandison combined.

Claude Wyndham—the hero of the story—is a complete specimen of perfectability, and therefore he is unlike flesh and blood as he well could be. He has one fault, and that is a too high sense of honor him, his hostility to duelling, but the singular in which he opposes that practice, is calculated on the whole to do as much mischief as good, instead of reasoning a blow himself, he permits a friend to interpose and do it for him, thus bringing into open day his friend's family, and casting stain upon the innocent: and while by preaching and practice he upholds his views, he is shuffled backward and forward by his antagonist, into every imaginary situation with a facility which is any thing but natural. The two successive imprisonments of Claude—the whole episode of French manners—the appearance in which the hero is kept of his rights after a dozen others know them—the unnecessary danger to which he is exposed by the introduction of the last, and which has nothing to do with the working out the plot—and the improbability of the secrecy of Carl, when a word would have revealed him in Wyndham's favor, or at least have gained him a competence on his revealing Claude's rights, and other instances, more especially in the second volume, prove that Mr. Fay, become bewildered with the details of the story, and leaves many errors in his work which a more rigid scrutiny ought to have expunged.

The character of Ida is beautiful, but very shadowy. It does not come up before us like a flesh and blood creature, but rather like a mere gracious dream. There is an indistinctness about the whole history of Mrs. Wharton, which strikes us as unnatural. The character of Caroline, and the attempt made by the author to make us first admire, then despise, and finally to soon more sympathize as a pitying but happy, position is a perfect scoundrel. The Digbys are every day specimens. Lavalle is an honest, good-hearted man, and of Claude Wyndham, the martyr to a foolish custom—we just see enough to make us wish we had seen more.

On the whole there is more in the novels of Mr. Fay to remind us of Miss Porter, and the Grandison school, than in the writings of any man, since Scott drew that style out of the field.—There is in the author a proficiency in the delineation about the whole history of Mrs. Wharton, which strikes us as unnatural. The character of Caroline, and the attempt made by the author to make us first admire, then despise, and finally to soon more sympathize as a pitying but happy, position is a perfect scoundrel. The Digbys are every day specimens. Lavalle is an honest, good-hearted man, and of Claude Wyndham, the martyr to a foolish custom—we just see enough to make us wish we had seen more.

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"The Court of England."—*by John Henry Jones.*—8 vols.—*Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.*—These volumes contain memoirs of the English Court, during the reign of the Stuarts, including the Protectorate. They abound in pleasing sketches of many distinguished characters, and contain a fund of agreeable and entertaining anecdote, many of which are none the worse for being old stories in a new dress. On the whole, the volumes are quite readable, and will doubtless prove reliable.

The Antediluvians, *by Dr. McHenry.*—We have hereto fore noticed some of the proof sheets of this poem, and have been highly gratified with the perusal. The author is well known as a poet of considerable merit. The work is being published in by every mercial, to be in numbers.

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Merchant or Cartier on the Voyage to Calpeal, by a—*Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.*—A work which our talented countryman has now in press, and which will shortly be published by Messrs. Lea & Blanchard.

The Quadroon.—A new novel by Professor Ingraham, entitled the "Quadroon" has been published in London. The Harpers will issue an edition in a day or two.

Printing—its True Power.

The following extract from the unanswerable reasoning, cannot be contemplated without bringing up before the mind the vast influence which that all his exercised upon the world. Although a trite subject, it is one whose importance is often overlooked or misunderstood, even by men generally correct in their opinions on the invention of printing ushered in a new dispensation. Coming just before the Reformation, when the human mind was fast throwing off the yoke of Religion, it afforded to the leaders in that mighty revolution, a weapon by which to reach down into the minds of the people, and to enlighten them on the obnoxious of their rights. The Reformation was indeed the real cause of the subsequent revolutions in favor of civil liberty. But printing no doubt did more to effect so in the benefits of that schism in the Church. The Roman Catholic community, at the time of that contest, and the great truth then for the first time promulgated, that *man had an inalienable right to think for himself*, was held in the most abject bondage of ignorance. The mass were like rebellion against the Church, and the few who were inclined to think for themselves, were in rebelling against a lay noble to receive—The transition was speedy from a religious to a civil contest; and the spirit of liberty was the natural consequence of the fierce workings of the spirit of religion.

The reformation taught one great truth which has since been the secret of all mighty revolutions—that the real power of society existed in the masses, and not in the aristocracy. It was the people who had achieved their indignation when once aroused. It was the people who had made kings and queens, and aristocrats, that Luther succeeded in his schism; and it was by appealing to the nobles and the arts of power, and not to the masses, that he failed in his efforts to weight a great lesson which kings are now beginning to practice.

The art of printing has long been regarded as the palladium of liberty. There is not, there cannot be, a despotic country. It is a mere contradiction in nothing more. It works either quiet or avail just as it is directed. In the hands of depressed men it is the great instrument of immortality and conquest—in those of the lovers of their race it is the agent by which to redeem and revolutionize a world. The faculty of speech is the gift of God, but the printing press is the art of printing. Like every thing else it may easily be perverted.

Of all men of the present or past ages, Napoleon Bonaparte, perhaps, was most clearly the availability of the great engine of society. He understood it, and not attempt to banish or even steadily silence the press in his dominions, but he regulated it according to his own purposes, and made it a tool. He did not destroy, but captured the battery, and instead of turning its guns he turned them on his foes. The result is known to the world. It was the press done for liberty; and the agent with which Marat and Robespierre and Danton, and the soulless tool of Napoleon the chief pillar of an arbitrary government. Note the fall of that great conqueror the despots of Europe have taken lessons from him in more than one art, and instead of relying more wholly on their soldiery to maintain their cruelties, they have laid the better portion of turning the guns to their real purposes, and educating the masses in the creed of subjection. From their earliest childhood the children of Prussia are filled with notions of hereditary right, and taught that republicanism is only another name for anarchy. These maxims are introduced even into their catechisms, until obedience and the belief in a God become equally firm in the minds of childhood.

Penny Magazine.—A collection, amounting to $600, was taken up on Sabbath last, in the Union Methodist Church of this city, in behalf of the Church in Nantucket, whose building was demolished in the late tornado. The claim was presented by the Rev. Jos Kennedy.

Defence of Commodore Elliot.

On Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, the Hon. George M. Dallas, counsel for Commodore Elliot, commenced the defence of his friend's client before the Court Martial. The charges alleged against him were malicious and various, and the evidence brought forward by Mr. Dallas was of the most flattering character, having arrested the unremitted attention of the Court for the last fourteen weeks, in electing and recording the testimony. Commodore Elliot's conduct has been in the estimation of the public, in justice to the accused, would be rendered complete with but little more than a recital, and, as a consequence, that the whole paper would prove vapid and uninteresting to an audience but such was not the case. Considering the ground which the counsel found it necessary to travel over, the address is comparatively short—occupying in the delivery but about three hours and a quarter—and in interest and eloquence invited the closest attention of the vast audience assembled to hear it from its opening to its close. We should suppose that there were at least a thousand people present, and among them, quite a number of ladies.

It is impossible to give any thing like an substance, and we shall not attempt it, further than to state, that he classified the several charges and almost innumerable specifications, under seven separate and distinct heads; into which, he argued, they all centred; viz. Bringing home at the figure of extortion, 19 head of animals; receiving a service of plate from the crew of the public vessel, the ship; cruising in search of pirates; misdispersion Baron, in removing him in a wounded condition from the Constitution to the Boston Navy Yard; using the public vessel for a cruising any effect to suppress a mutiny of the crew at Hampton Roads; using violent and threatening language to Lieutenant Commanding Wilmerding; and excessive punishment upon three seamen; and ordering Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert from the frigate Constitution, to the steamer Fulton. The first charge he said he had stripped the case of the mass of verbiage with which it was surrounded, and had left the bare force of his argumentative appeal. They were taken up, one by one, each first stated in the strong language in which the Judge Advocate had stated them in his accusation, and there held until reason, eloquence and legal ingenuity had blotted them from view.

In reference to the charge of bringing home the animals he argued at considerable length, that the sole object of the cruise was to show the commercial interest of the country, in which he paid a handsome and deserved compliment, and that he had not, as had been so frequently charged, taken the animals home for his own benefit, was attested by numerous and interested witnesses. That he had done no more than Commodore Bayne, Perry and others had done in the days of "the good old times" when he completely fascinated him by his manner and his logic. The delinquent has not yet answered.

Reexamination of Stark.—Another examination of Stark took place on Friday afternoon before the Recorder. Mr. Brown, the counsel for the prisoner, examined, stated that the wound through which the bowels of the deceased, (Baker) protruded, was one inch and a half in length on the left region of the ilium. The wound was opened half an inch at one end, and a little at the other end, and then the intestines were exposed. The wound must have been brought together. Half an hour before the deceased was examined on, he said "he was afraid he was going to kick the bucket." Never was time more to give the last words of the deceased, when Mr Brown objected to particular and what they were. The question was then put by the Recorder—"Do you think the wound could not be received as bolding declarations. H M Phillips, Esq. on the part of the defendant, said "that testimony" for some ruling effect. Proceeding to execute his duty, it happened some time ago, that he got into the same room, and accidently arrested a very respectable young lady. He was told of his mistake of course—but he would not have arrested her if he knew her to be such. *He could not err*—and immediately commenced dragging his unfortunate victim, in despite of her screams and struggles, down stairs and into the street. Mr. Shipman Burton is stationed and not been sustained by the evidence, but that the very reverse had been proved. The words of the deceased were spontaneous that left him in his meeting with Mr Wood was uttered in the face of the positive orders of the Recorder, that nothing should be said to Mr. Wood, and in the face of the case showed conclusively that the deceased was not marked with the greatest care and regard to his sufferings by his self-constituted nurse that he was left as Surgeon, doing well, as his own report, and that in the report of the surgeon of the post supposed ample provision was made for his maintenance and support by the order of the accused, and whom proved inadequate from the non-referral drawing of the letter of credit by the nurse.

The accusation of a mutiny at Hampton Roads, it was contended, had for one of the witnesses a man who had been dismissed from the service, and who appeared to exist, that it was simply a drunken frolic on the part of the crew, promoted, if not participated in, by the officers having charge of the ship, and that on the part of the crew prompted by the feeling that they had been cheated out of their wages at the time of service having some months previously expired. To have deluged the deck of an American man of war with blood, as the charge would have it, was a monstrous and open such an occasion, the accused declared would have subjected him to a removal of command after time never could have been thought of.

Towards Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, the accused commander-in-chief had been guilty of no act of disservice, and to maintain its character in the face of distinguished swingers. To have done less than he had done would have been to have basely betrayed his trust.

The collection of excessive punishment upon seamen in the cases presented to the Court, it was asserted, considering the length of time, was not excessive, and in number, that such excess is by no means unusual in highly important cases. The charge of cruising in search of pirates, and that a court martial would have had the right, and probably would have trebled the punishment, was also denied.

In the case of Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert, the profession of the complainant, and the spirit which had actuated him in the matter, Mr. Dallas said, would have contained an eulogy of the accused. The charges were contained in language of the keenest reproach. The address was a complete confession of the flimsy allegations, and in reviewing the testimony in the case of decency of the witnesses, as well as the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy and the Judge Advocate, were passages of bitter reproof and the most withering sarcasm.

After the conclusion of the defence and the clearing of the Court-room, the Court remained in private session until between five and six o'clock, with the view, we suppose, of agreeing upon their verdict. The result we understand, was not effected, and it adjourned to meet again on Monday morning.

City News.

Startling Developments.—It is said that developments of a nature startling in the extreme, will be made in the course of a few days, relative to the mysterious death of the burnt steamboat of depravity which has for years, not still exists in some portions of Southwark, and particularly in the vicinity of Swanson, Shippen and Fourth and Plumb streets. The names of several individuals of the first respectability in point of wealth, of high fortunes, houses of ill-fame, and other haunts of vice, will be given, every exertion used to bring the guilty to punishment, and the character of the District, who have long been aware of, and marked at the existence of such things, subpœnaed and placed on the stand as witnesses.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, on the body of James M'Kenney, aged 18 years, who was found dead in his father's residence on Tuesday. He was carried to the grave yesterday morning, followed by a numerous and respectable body of friends, and attended by the Fire Company to which he belonged.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on the body of Mary Ann Bowers, aged 18 months, who came to her death by falling into a tub of water. The verdict was accordingly rendered.

Fire.—The alarm of fire on Thursday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, was occasioned by the burning of a carpenter's shop, in Schuylkill Eighth street, between Locust and Spruce. Considerable damage was done.

Accident.—On Tuesday morning a young man named Thomas Shepherd, was brought to the hospital, having had one of his hands severely mutilated in a sawing room of a mill in Southwark.

Another.—One of the ferry boats ran down a small boat on Tuesday morning, containing three boys, near Arch street wharf. Two of the boys were pulled into the ferry boat, and the other by some means

Another Case of Juvenile Theives.—In the course of Thursday and Friday morning, police officers Stounds and Little, of the Northern District, succeeded in arresting a gang of five boys from the ages of 11 to 16, named William Grant, Henry Justice, Lewis Dabney, John Hess, and James Lewis, who had been the perpetrators of quite a regular system of thieving, the proceeds of which they were in the habit of disposing of to the almost innumerable receivers of stolen goods who infest Front and Water streets, from Kensington to the Navy Yard. The larceny of the keys and lead pipe, mentioned in the paper of last week, as having been taken from an unoccupied house in Green street, above Front, belonging to Henry Dallinger, Esq., was traced to them. Also, the larceny of a quantity of lead pipe and a brass hydrant plate, which had been taken some time during the last week from a house corner of Coates street and Dettinger's Court, belonging to Mr. Bender. All of the articles were found and recovered, a part at a second hand store in Vine street, above Second, and a part elsewhere.

The three boys first named above, are some of very prepossessing appearance, and were most likely led astray by the two last named, the oldest of the five, both he classified the several charges and almost innumerable specifications, under seven separate and distinct heads; into which, he argued, they all centred; viz. Bringing home at the figure of extortion, 19 head of animals; receiving a service of plate from the crew of the public vessel, the ship; cruising in search of pirates; misdispersion Baron, in removing him in a wounded condition from the Constitution to the Boston Navy Yard; using violent and threatening language to Lieutenant Commanding Wilmerding; and excessive punishment upon three seamen; and ordering Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert from the frigate Constitution, to the steamer Fulton. The first charge he said he had stripped the case of the mass of verbiage with which it was surrounded, and had left the bare force of his argumentative appeal. They were taken up, one by one, each first stated in the strong language in which the Judge Advocate had stated them in his accusation, and there held until reason, eloquence and legal ingenuity had blotted them from view.

In reference to the charge of bringing home the animals he argued at considerable length, that the sole object of the cruise was to show the commercial interest of the country, in which he paid a handsome and deserved compliment, and that he had not, as had been so frequently charged, taken the animals home for his own benefit, was attested by numerous and interested witnesses. That he had done no more than Commodore Bayne, Perry and others had done in the days of "the good old times" when he completely fascinated him by his manner and his logic. The delinquent has not yet answered.

Reexamination of Stark.—Another examination of Stark took place on Friday afternoon before the Recorder. Mr. Brown, the counsel for the prisoner, examined, stated that the wound through which the bowels of the deceased, (Baker) protruded, was one inch and a half in length on the left region of the ilium. The wound was opened half an inch at one end, and a little at the other end, and then the intestines were exposed. The wound must have been brought together. Half an hour before the deceased was examined on, he said "he was afraid he was going to kick the bucket." Never was time more to give the last words of the deceased, when Mr Brown objected to particular and what they were. The question was then put by the Recorder—"Do you think the wound could not be received as bolding declarations. H M Phillips, Esq. on the part of the defendant, said "that testimony" for some ruling effect. Proceeding to execute his duty, it happened some time ago, that he got into the same room, and accidently arrested a very respectable young lady. He was told of his mistake of course—but he would not have arrested her if he knew her to be such. *He could not err*—and immediately commenced dragging his unfortunate victim, in despite of her screams and struggles, down stairs and into the street. Mr. Shipman Burton is stationed and not been sustained by the evidence, but that the very reverse had been proved. The words of the deceased were spontaneous that left him in his meeting with Mr Wood was uttered in the face of the positive orders of the Recorder, that nothing should be said to Mr. Wood, and in the face of the case showed conclusively that the deceased was not marked with the greatest care and regard to his sufferings by his self-constituted nurse that he was left as Surgeon, doing well, as his own report, and that in the report of the surgeon of the post supposed ample provision was made for his maintenance and support by the order of the accused, and whom proved inadequate from the non-referral drawing of the letter of credit by the nurse.

The accusation of a mutiny at Hampton Roads, it was contended, had for one of the witnesses a man who had been dismissed from the service, and who appeared to exist, that it was simply a drunken frolic on the part of the crew, promoted, if not participated in, by the officers having charge of the ship, and that on the part of the crew prompted by the feeling that they had been cheated out of their wages at the time of service having some months previously expired. To have deluged the deck of an American man of war with blood, as the charge would have it, was a monstrous and open such an occasion, the accused declared would have subjected him to a removal of command after time never could have been thought of.

Towards Lieut. Charles G. Hunter, the accused commander-in-chief had been guilty of no act of disservice, and to maintain its character in the face of distinguished swingers. To have done less than he had done would have been to have basely betrayed his trust.

The collection of excessive punishment upon seamen in the cases presented to the Court, it was asserted, considering the length of time, was not excessive, and in number, that such excess is by no means unusual in highly important cases. The charge of cruising in search of pirates, and that a court martial would have had the right, and probably would have trebled the punishment, was also denied.

In the case of Chaplain Thomas R. Lambert, the profession of the complainant, and the spirit which had actuated him in the matter, Mr. Dallas said, would have contained an eulogy of the accused. The charges were contained in language of the keenest reproach. The address was a complete confession of the flimsy allegations, and in reviewing the testimony in the case of decency of the witnesses, as well as the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy and the Judge Advocate, were passages of bitter reproof and the most withering sarcasm.

After the conclusion of the defence and the clearing of the Court-room, the Court remained in private session until between five and six o'clock, with the view, we suppose, of agreeing upon their verdict. The result we understand, was not effected, and it adjourned to meet again on Monday morning.

City News.

Starting Developments.—It is said that developments of a nature startling in the extreme, will be made in the course of a few days, relative to the mysterious death of the burnt steamboat of depravity which has for years, not still exists in some portions of Southwark, and particularly in the vicinity of Swanson, Shippen and Fourth and Plumb streets. The names of several individuals of the first respectability in point of wealth, of high fortunes, houses of ill-fame, and other haunts of vice, will be given, every exertion used to bring the guilty to punishment, and the character of the District, who have long been aware of, and marked at the existence of such things, subpœnaed and placed on the stand as witnesses.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on the body of James M'Kenney, aged 18 years, who was found dead in his father's residence on Tuesday. He was carried to the grave yesterday morning, followed by a numerous and respectable body of friends, and attended by the Fire Company to which he belonged.

Coroner's Inquest.—An inquest was held on the body of Mary Ann Bowers, aged 18 months, who came to her death by falling into a tub of water. The verdict was accordingly

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☞ New Agencies.—J. F. Curtis & Co. our agents at ew Orleans, have established agencies at Mobile and Louis. Their address at Mobile is *W. Pickel, No.* co *yal street.* Mr. Fowner is the acting partner at St. ouis. We commend them to those who wish the Post Casket at either place.

To Correspondents.

"To Anna," by H. B. Hirst, is on file. It shall be inserted next week.

"Stanzas," by S. H. have been received. Excellent. Is not, however, the thought

"Though memory be a crime,"

somewhat less original than the author might wish?

"N. J."—We should like to oblige; but we cannot find room for more than one of his stanzas on Franklin:

"He needs no sculpture to adorn his name,
Nor epitaph to speak his worth;
His honor'd, cherish'd deeds, are spread by fame
To all the corners of the earth."

"To Mary," shall appear. The author, however, needs improvement.

"S. Q." is more of a horticulturalist, to judge by his verses, than he is of a poet. The three first stanzas especially, would make an admirable catalogue for a sale of flowers. We recommend them, generally, to all auctioneers, florists, and seedsmen.

"P—Owen," and "Ricardo," are condemned.

"L." is in a dilemma, from which we cannot rescue him.

"The Fourth of July Ode," is a wonderful production—so much so, that like a bad fire-cracker, it won't go off.

"Lara," is good, at least the two last lines of the first verse. Here they are,

"Remorse shall cling to thee forever,
A fevered dream that ne'er departs."

Unhappily for the writer, however, they are very like the following ones from Byron:

"Remorse and shame shall cling to thee,
And haunt thee like a feverish dream."

"R. R." cannot appear. The jingle is good, but the thoughts are trite.

Levin H. Smith vs T. M. Moore.—Levin H. Smith, the indefatigable officer to whom we have so often alluded, recapitulates in the Chronicle of Tuesday the mode and means by which he captured T. M. Moore, late Cashier of the Philadelphia Loan Company, in New York. He says that notwithstanding the tenor of Mr. Moore's note, which was sent with a request for insertion in every paper in the city, he *did* find Mr. M. secreted in his brother's house. That he had much difficulty in getting at him. That they came on together as far as Cornwell's, this side of Bristol, when Mr. M disappeared. He adds that this statement can be fully substantiated by the members of the New York police, who accompanied him, as well as those who assisted him in discovering the whereabouts of Mr. Moore, to all of whom he says he is indebted, and returns them his warmest thanks.

Financial Record.

The Richmond Bank.—The Baltimore Sun remarks, alluding to the report of the commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State, on the 14th of April last, to examine minutely into the affairs of the Bank of Virginia, that the derangement of its affairs by the flight of the first teller, and the withdrawal of the books, officers and clerks, during the criminal prosecutions which have been pending, are given as the reasons for making the report, although so far as we can perceive, the commissioners report nothing specially unfavorable to the bank, though some looseness in its management is mentioned.

The deficit in the cash of the first teller, amounts to the sum of $544,116 47. It was preceded by over drafts early in the year 1838, on the account of Merrill and Green, which amounted from the 22d to the 26th September, to the sum of $38,141 04. These overdrafts had been partially concealed by a false balance brought forward to the credit of the account.—They were made good by checks on other banks deposited, which checks duly came round to the first teller, and were suppressed by him. On 19th Jan 1839, Green's account was overdrawn $24,320 78, and another account of a person in his employment was overdrawn $11,411 05.

Nearly the whole deficit is represented by the checks of Green and others variously connected with him, which came into the hand of the first teller and were suppressed and left by him.

The U. S. Bank.—The Directors of this Bank have passed a resolution, that no loans hereafter shall be renewed, except those originally made renewable by agreement, and that upon all loans, whether on accommodating paper, upon stock or upon other security, a payment of at least 10 per cent. will be required when due, and the balance to be settled by notes (not redeemable,) at from one to seven months. On Tuesday Alexander Lardner, Esq., was unanimously elected Cashier. The offices of the three Assistant Cashiers have been vacated. Mr. H. Cope, late third Assistant Cashier is made superintendent of the suspended debt. Of the whole number of persons whose places were vated, *twenty* did not receive re-appointment. The new organization will go into effect on and after the first day of next month.

The Post Office.—A report of the Committee to Congress states that the revenue of the department barely covers the expenses, and recommends the postponement of all applications for new post roads. The whole number of miles of post roads, on the first of May, was 13,376. The receipts for the year were $4,476,638; an increase of $242,536 on the year previous, and of $1,484,056, since 1835.

No Small Notes.—Don't take small notes to the District of Columbia. One man has been fined in five several instances for passing notes there under five dollars. He had to "walk up and settle with the captain" to the tune of $50 in the first instance, and $1 in each of the others.

The Richmond Bank Affair.—B. W. Green is to be tried before the Superior Court in the Fall term, for aiding Dabney in smuggling money from the Bank and assisting to steal $100,000 and more, from the same.

Baltimore Notes.—The Baltimore Clipper says that the notes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are good in that city, because based upon their conversion into city railroad stock.

Specie.—On the 12th inst. upwards of half a million in specie was received at New Orleans in different vessels.

Political Intelligence.

Appointments by the President, *by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*—William L. Marcy, of New York, and John Rowan, of Kentucky, to be Commissioners under the act of Congress to carry into effect the convention with the Mexican Republic of the 11th of April, 1839.

Alexander Dimitry, of Louisiana, to be Secretary to the said Commissioners.

Robert H. Kerr, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, vice Aaron Hart, resigned.

The Next Congress.—The election of three Representatives to the next Congress takes place in Louisiana on the 6th of July ensuing. Illinois elects three members on the 3d of August. Vermont five members on the 1st of September. Maine eight members September 14th. Georgia nine members October 5th. Pennsylvania twenty-eight members, and Ohio nineteen members on the 13th of October. New York and New Jersey elect in November, and in the course of the same month the choice of Presidential Electors is to be effected throughout the U. States.

Legislature of Rhode Island.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island met by adjournment at Newport on Monday. This body meets two, three, or four times a year, sometimes at one place, and sometimes at another, and sits from one day to a week.

Consul.—The President has recognized Wilhelm August Kobb as Consul of the Dukedom of Nassau, for New York.

Removed.—Vinton Butler has been removed from the office of Attorney of the United States, for the Western district of Florida.

Nominated.—The Whig Convention at Worcester, Massachusetts, nominated John Davis, as a candidate for Governor.

General News.

Steamboat Villainy.—The New York Tattler speaks of three several attempts made by the steamer Huntress to run down the Portland. The boats are opposition from Boston to Portland. Both were under way, the Portland ahead. The Huntress pulled up, and they ran some distance bow and bow. The Huntress then ran directly into the stem of the other, the keels of the two boats being nearly at right angles. In this concussion the assailant lost her wheel house.—The Portland stopped her engine, and the Huntress came back to the attack, striking the Portland this time on the larboard quarter. Failing to drive the Portland from the channel, the P. being the heaviest boat, the captain commenced preparations for a third assault, from which his passengers dissuaded him.

Premature Death.—The Boston Times tells a pretty good story of a Mr. Bridgwater, who by judiciously exhibiting some good for nothing drafts on a Boston Bank, got into the good graces and credit to a pretty great extent of several persons in Yarmouth; after which being in Boston with his principal dupe, he borrowed some money and "absquatulated," causing the announcement of *his death* to be published in the papers of the succeeding day! He was engaged to be married to a very pretty girl.

A Fair Compromise.—An old Indian, on his death bed, left his widow a fine horse and a favorite cat—the horse to be sold, and the money expended in masses for his soul. The widow sent the horse and the cat to market, with the injunction to sell the horse for a *crown*—but not unless the purchaser also bought the cat for *four hundred* crowns. In this way she eased her conscience, and got the money for her own use.

Shot by a Lover.—In Chicopee, Mass., a young lady was shot by a gentleman who was engaged to be married to her. He jestingly pointed the gun at her, and pulled the trigger, believing that the weapon was not loaded. Such accidents are too common, and should teach people never to handle fire arms so carelessly unless thoroughly satisfied of their inability to do harm.

Campeachy Taken.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 13th inst. says—"By the arrival last evening of the British schooner Argyle, from Vera Cruz, and the schooner Ocean, from Campeachy, we learn that the latter place surrendered to the Federalist army on the 3d inst. The whole State of Yucatan is now under the sway of the Federalists."

Fear of a Freshet.—Much apprehension existed in New Orleans on the 12th, occasioned by a reputed rise in the river. The waters were up a little, and the wind blowing fresh, made them wash the levee, and created fears of a crevasse; but it is believed that there was no reasonable ground for much apprehension."

More Improvements.—A steamboat to run to Albany was launched at New York on Saturday. Her engines and boilers are on a new principle, and she, it is said, will consume but three cords of wood between the two cities. A great saving if it can be effected.

Who knows?—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has offered a premium of $100, in addition to the sum of $20, previously offered, to the author of the most successful method of destroying the slug which infests the rose-bush, without injury to the bush or its foliage.

The Libel Suit of Rev. Mr. Verren.—The trial in New York of Barthelemy and others, for a libel on the Rev. Mr. Verren, wherein that gentleman is accused of sundry seductions and wicked practices, went to the jury on Wednesday, with directions to send in a sealed verdict.

Rev. Mr. Verren.—The Rev. Mr. Verren has been vindicated by a jury, and his libellers Barthelemy and others convicted. Its all right no doubt, and yet some of the evidence was very strange. Colon had not been arrested up to Sunday night—Barthelemy and De Baillon are in the "Tombs."

King of Prussia's Death.—We noticed this death on Saturday. Before his decease, his bed was removed to the window, and at his desire, he was shown reflected in a mirror, the defiling of his army. He bade it a last adieu, and resigning the regal power to his son, quietly died.

Steamboat Sunk.—The New Orleans Bee of the 12th instant, says—"The steamboat Robert Morris was run into by the Arkansas on Monday night last, near Jones' Bluff. She sunk almost immediately. It is expected that her cargo of cotton will be saved."

Mexico and Texas.—The President of the Federal Government of Mexico, invokes the assistance of Texas, against the tyrannical government of Mexico. He says that it advances each day on the road of oppression.

A Phenomenon.—A thunder storm passed over Toronto, Upper Canada, on the morning of Thursday, 11th inst., leaving in the waters of the bay, barrels, &c., a coating of yellow substance, similar in appearance to flour of sulphur.

Very Good Advice.—An advertiser in the N. Y. Tattler offers $50 to any one who will put him in the way of raising $2000 on his farm. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce recommends him to pull off his coat and plant it.

Bailed.—Rebecca Peirce, who was arrested in Baltimore for infanticide, has been admitted to bail. The child was found a few yards from her house, half eaten up by animals. She obtained bail in $1000, and was released.

The New Landing.—The new steam boat landing of Mr. Ridgeway at Biles' Creek, 3 miles below Trenton, has been finished. The steam boat Hornet will hereafter land her passengers at the Creek when the water is low.

Fast Sailing.—The ship Stephen Whitney which left New York, 13th May, from Liverpool, made her run out in 17 days. It was thought that if properly ballasted it might have been accomplished in 15 days. Almost equal to a steamer.

Strange.—In a Court in New York, on Friday the jury were fined $15 each, because two of them dissented from a sealed verdict that all had previously signed. They dissented because their lives were threatened.

A Handsome Present.—The passengers that were on board the packet ship Poland when struck by lightning, have had made a beautiful silver pitcher to be presented to Captain Anthony for his coolness and presence of mind on that unfortunate occasion.

Another City.—New Bedford has now a population of 12,500; as it is over the number requisite to entitle it to city privileges, no doubt application will soon be made for a charter.

He is Dead.—Mr. A. J. Davis, the proprietor of the St. Louis Argus, who was assailed and brutally assaulted by W. P. Darnes, died of his wounds on the 8th of June.

How to Fight a Duel.—Southern editors recommend to people anxious to fight duels during the hot weather, to challenge each other to see who can sit the longest on a cake of ice.

Found out by his Laugh.—A man was recently tried and convicted in England, for breaking some windows in a watch-house. He was identified by his laugh. The magistrate pronounced it good evidence.

Pretty Old.—There is a negro named Boston, a slave in North Carolina, who is near 107 years of age. Boston has good eyesight, is active for a man of his extreme age, and can walk a mile without fatigue.

Struck by Lightning.—A little girl, named Rose was killed in Nashville on the 5th by a flash of lightning. The whole family was struck, but the rest escaped uninjured.

Suicide.—A sailor, named J. H. Hendrickson, committed suicide in New York on Sunday by taking laudanum. Cause, poverty, and dejection of spirits.

Bank of France.—The French Chamber of Deputies have agreed by a very large vote, to renew the charter of the Bank of France, to December, 1867.

Hail Storm.—They had a severe hail storm at Vicksburg on the 7th. The crops were injured and the forest trees destroyed to a great extent.

Lobsters.—These delightful shell fish have been caught in great abundance at the Delaware Breakwater this summer.

Boiler Bursted.—On the 12th instant, the steamboat Ranger bursted her boiler going down the bay from Mobile, after freight. No lives were sacrificed.

Small Pox.—In Barbadoes and St. Vincents, we learn that the small pox is raging and extending, to a terrific degree.

Lightning.—On Friday, the 19th inst., a ship was struck at a wharf in Salem, Massachusetts, and her mainmast splintered by the lightning.

The Steamboat Affair.—The following from the Brooklyn News, goes far to establish the fact that the collision between the steamboats Napoleon and De Witt Clinton, was not a matter of accident, but was deliberately effected by those persons who had charge of the latter boat. A Mr. Mory, who was intimate with Mr. Roe, the second officer of the De Witt Clinton, talked of going to New York; Mrs. Roe having heard of it, went to the house of Mr. Mory, and told Mrs. M. not to let her husband go to New York, on the day he had fixed upon, for there was likely to be some *smashing* work with the boats. Mr. M. in consequence, put off his journey. He met Roe in New York, who addressed him, alluding to the collision which had occurred between the De Witt Clinton and Napoleon—"We tried hard to sink the d—d boat, but failed in the attempt." Mr. Mory is ready to be sworn to the truth of the above statement, at any moment that he may be called upon. This fact much strengthens the view we took of the affair some days ago. We hope it will be thoroughly investigated.

Paganini.—Everybody has heard of Paganini, the violin player. Everybody has heard too of the wonderful, the apparently supernatural, tones, he is capable of producing upon his instrument. Everybody knows of the immense wealth he has accumulated by his performances, and everybody knows that his meanness, pecuniarily speaking, is as surpassing as his musical talent. Everybody does *not* know, however, that he is about to visit America. In the summer of 1838, he signed a contract with his friend Watson, now of this city, to come over, his passage was paid, and he actually got as far as Nice, on his way to Havre, where the rumor of the financial difficulties into which our country had been thrown, induced him to solicit a suspension of the terms of the contract for a brief period. He was afterwards taken seriously ill, and remained so for a long time. He is now enjoying good health again, and there is every probability of his attempting to fulfil his engagement.

U. S. Ship Lexington.—The U. S. ship Lexington, Captain John H. Clack, 98 days from the Pacific (Valparaiso) and 45 days from Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Norfolk on Tuesday last from a 3 years cruise. Left at Callao 6th February, U. S. frigate Constitution, Com. Claxton; officers and crew all well; about to sail for Valparaiso via Talcahuano, from thence to Sandwich Islands. The U. S. sloop St. Louis, commander Forrest, had arrived upon the coast, and had sailed (conveying despatches) for Panama. The U. S. sch'r. Shark, Lt. Comd't Bigelow, had also arrived.

The loss of the Sea Gull and her unfortunate officers and crew, on the Island of Diego Ramirez, are placed beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Napoleon's Remains.—A French journal remarks—"That in the Chamber of Deputies on the 3d inst. after an angry debate, an amendment to reduce the sum for the removal of Napoleon's remains to 1,000,000 francs, and to reject the proposition for raising an equestrian statue to his memory was carried. This was the result of cabal against M. Thiers, and will destroy the popularity of the Chamber of Deputies with the people.

"A national subscription to make up the 2,000,000 francs was begun by the people; but Odillon Barrot has sent a letter to the *Courier Francais*, saying that the Chamber will give the original sum asked for."

English Crops.—An English paper says, with regard to the growing crops, the most satisfactory accounts continue to reach us; indeed, up to the present period the season has been singularly auspicious, and the splendid weather experienced during the spring months has gone far to repair the damage done to the autumnal sown wheat by the heavy and long continued rains, which fell in the latter part of the past and the commencement of the present year.—Should we be equally fortunate as the summer advances, a good yield of all kinds of grain may be calculated on.

The Winnebagoes.—The Globe says, "Despatches received by the War Department from Brigadier General Atkinson, announce the peaceable removal of the whole body of the Winnebago Indians, numbering about 1700, of the bands of the Portage, from whom resistance was at one time apprehended. The presence of 1000 regulars contributed to this desirable result. General Atkinson proceeds in peace to attend to the final settlement of these Indians on the land allotted to them west of the Mississippi river."

Fire in New Orleans.—On the 9th inst., a fire broke out in M. Lepper's cotton pickery, and burned it and five other houses; then crossed the street and destroyed the entire square; after which it consumed five small buildings on another street. The buildings were of no great value, but about 600 bales of cotton were destroyed, and many splendid edifices were at one time in great danger. A wall fell down and crushed a boy, named Nadaud. He was taken from the ruins dreadfully mangled.

Selected Wellerisms.—"We are going very fast," as the man in a consumption said to the locomotive.

"You sing through your nose," as the man said to his tea-kettle.

"You can't shine," as the boots said to the moccasin.

"This is a *sweeping* catastrophe," as the man said when his wife knocked him down with a broomstick.

Good for a Dinner.—The New York Atlas tells of a genteel loafer, who ate at a restaurat's a very nice dinner, but on going up to the bar to pay, discovered that he had left his pocket book at home in his other pantaloons. Handing the barkeeper a very neat little parcel, supposed to contain a splendid satin vest, till he should return, and he walked off, and was among the missing. A few days after, the parcel was found to be composed of old play bills.

Stealing a House.—A Scotch paper tells of a house at Edinburgh, that was repaired and left by the workman at 1 o'clock on Monday, and which could not be found on Wednesday at all. It had been stolen away. Not even a hearth stone was left. It was a little store, and of course the theft was entitled a novel species of *shop-lifting*.

From Texas.—The steam ship Columbia, at New Orleans, from Galveston, the 10th, brought news to the 6th, from that city and Houston. It seems that the agents of the Mexican Federalists are doing a good business in the recruiting line, at Houston. They calculate upon raising 500 to 1,000 men. Nothing else important.

Unpleasant Rumor.—There was a rumor in the town of Milwaukee, W. T., on the 2nd inst., that the troops at Prairie du Chien had had a brush with the Winnebagoes, in which sixteen of the former and forty of the latter were killed. The report was not credited.

Another Natchez Storm.—Another storm visited Natchez on the 6th instant, causing considerable damage to the neighboring plantations, destroying fences, corn, negro quarters, gins, &c. A gin-house near Washington, was partially blown down, and the owner, Mr. Mardis, badly wounded.

Indians Caught and Killed.—Intelligence to the 12th, from St. Augustine, details the capture of three Indian warriors, a woman and child. Most of the men were killed. Another account is given of the death of three Indians and a white man, and the capture of several prisoners.

Rescued.—Mr. Farly, who drifted to sea on a raft a short time ago, from near Tybee Leo, drifted ashore after having been out on his voyage six days, with only oak-bark to eat. He was on board all the time—that accounts for the poverty of his diet.

Hail Storm.—There was quite a shower of hail on Thursday afternoon at Cold Spring, three miles from Cape May, N. J. A number of windows suffered. Some of the hail was very large.

The Steamer Unicorn.—The Unicorn arrived at Halifax, from Boston in 38 hours. She was to return to Boston, provided as many as forty passengers engage to take a passage.

Sentenced to Death.—The seven pirates captured off Cape Antonio have been sentenced to death in Havana.

Not a Few.—20,000 passengers have arrived at New York from Europe since the 17th of April. A pretty fair number.

Murderer Caught.—Meek, who last December murdered a person in Miami Co. Ohio, has been caught in Louisiana.

Slavery.—A slave at Nashville jumped overboard lately, rather than return to his master, and was drowned.

British Consul.—The British Consul at New Orleans has gotten into a scrape by granting certificates of freedom to slaves.

A Carnival.—There was quite a carnival lately at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the occasion of the opening of the Easton and Raleigh railroad.

Fire in New York.—A quantity of mahogany, &c. was burned at a fire in a saw mill at New York on Monday night. The loss was upwards of $40,000.

Horrible.—*Another Horrible Result of Intemperance.*—A correspondent of the Albany Argus furnishes that paper with an account of a horrible transaction which occurred at Danube, Herkimer county, on the 9th inst. A Mr. Bartholomew Vosburg, left his residence on the 9th, at Danube, N. Y., in order to carry a grist to mill, some three miles distant; he became intoxicated on his way home, and when within a mile of it, he was seen to fall from the wagon, with his leg remaining fast. Thus, suspended, his horses at the height of their speed, he was dragged past his residence, when his leg was torn from his body, and he was left lying in the road, horribly mangled. No trace of a feature was left. His arm and shoulder, with his ribs on one side, and one leg, were all broken. The whole together presented a most horrible spectacle; and yet, he lived four hours after being picked up.

Piracy in the Hudson.—The schooner Carroll, of Newburgh, while opposite Peekskill on the Hudson, a few nights ago, was taken possession of by three men that went on board as passengers. Capt. Michael, saw that the odds of strength was against him, and attempted no resistance, but saved about sixty dollars in money which was about him. The vessel was put about for Bedlow's Island, where Capt. Michaels and his two hands were put ashore. The vessel was got under way toward the Jersey shore, and has since been found there stripped of every article of rigging, sails, and apparel, and scuttled and sunk in shallow water. The name of one of the rascals was Dean Vandevender, of New Jersey.

Calais.—A writer in Bentley's Magazine betrays the old English prejudice against France, by thus piquantly describing Calais:—"Rose at seven. Walked out to take a survey of the town. Calais has a very strange pervading smell: mixture of salt marsh, burning turf, boiled onions, and stinking fish. Saw several females going out shrimping; costume indescribable; petticoats above knees, legs above all comparison: never witnessed any thing in female form so repulsive. Bad opinion of the comprehension of shrimps, or they would be alarmed at such figures and quit the coast!"

Melancholy Accident.—We learn from the New York Planet that a Mr. Joseph Pearce, of Fall River, Mass., with his wife and children, went down the bay last Sunday, in a sail boat, when the boat was capsized, and Mrs. P. and child drowned. One boy swam to Spar Island, after diving under the boat, unshipping the mast, and exhorting the others to cling to it. Mr. Pa. and the two boys held on for about an hour, when they were taken up by another boat and brought safely to shore. Mr. P. died in the evening.

The Flour Merchant.—The Baltimore Clipper thus explains the disappearance of the flour merchant who sold 200 bbls. while he had but 50 in store. It says, the seller notified his creditors that he was going away to get the assistance of his father to meet his debts. That the flour was ordered in May, and could not be shipped, and he was permitted to sell it again. In short, that every thing was fair and honestly settled.

Queer—very.—C. F. White was sent to jail in Baltimore on Friday, his wife having sworn her life against him. White is a German, and was very willing to go to jail, as he said he should find some comfort there, and his wife only wished him to make over some small property he had in Germany to her. Persons were ready to go his security, but he would not have any.

The Napoleon Outrage.—On Friday, in New York, Stephen Roe and James Gibson, the master and pilot of the De Witt Clinton steamer, were brought up on a warrant, and were held to bail in the sum of $500 each. The owners of the De Witt Clinton entered into the necessary sureties, and the parties left. We published the facts of the outrage on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

Burning Bank Notes.—The Gas Bank of New Orleans, on the 10th inst., burned up notes called in from circulation, to the amount of $10,178,000. The Picayune heads the announcement, "Extensive Conflagration," and adds, that "Not the slightest praise is due to the Fire Department in checking this conflagration. The fire expired for want of fuel, and without the aid of any opposing element."

Man and Wife Separated.—At the blowing up of the Powder Magazine at Alton, some stones were thrown across the Mississippi, and to an immense height—some of which, in their falling, cut their way through the roof and several floors of buildings. One stone, of several pounds weight, cut through a roof and two floors, and fell on a bed *between a man and his wife*.

Balloon Ascension.—Lauriat made his 34th balloon ascension last Thursday, from a garden in Chelsea, Mass. It is stated that he went up until there was 7000 feet below him. As there were *outside* the garden about 6000 spectators, we guess if he had counted he would have had 12,000 *feet* below him—unless some of the folks were cripples.

The Trial of the Granite Cutters.—The trial of the Granite Cutters indicted at Washington for a conspiracy, has occupied the attention of a Court and Jury since last Tuesday, and was brought to a close on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the defendants.

Glad to hear it.—The newspapers aver that the captain of a flat boat at Natchitoches, from the Upper Red River, states it as his opinion, that the whole Red River country might be furnished with provisions from above. Rye, wheat, hogs and sheep, and all kinds of cattle were raised in abundance.

Tide Water Canal.—The packet boats have commenced their regular trips between Havre de Grace and Columbia; they start every day from each place at six o'clock in the morning, and it takes them about twelve hours to make a trip.

United States claims on Mexico.—The Board of Commissioners to adjust the claims of citizens of the United States on Mexico, is sitting in Washington.—The King of Prussia is the umpire, and is represented by his Minister.

Love Scalding Hot.—On Tuesday last, a man in Pottsville, named G. M'Neal, finding his wife on the floor drunk, poured a teakettle full of boiling water over her, terribly disfiguring her face and eyes. He was arrested.

Could'nt Prove it.—C. A. Fowler, who arrived in New York on Sunday from Apalachicola was arrested for having absconded with $1,500 of his employer's money. As the charge could not be substantiated, he was liberated.

Despatches from England.—Mr. Rush, the Secretary of Legation at London, arrived in the Great Western, and left New York at once for Washington, being the bearer of important despatches from our Minister at London.

Brandywine Springs.—This beautiful place of resort was opened last Monday, by Geo. Ferreelate of Carlisle, Pa., and we suppose will be well patronized when the weather gets warm enough.

Fell from a Scaffold.—On Thursday last a man named Jos. McMahan fell off the scaffold of a building in New York, was taken to the hospital and died next day. He had a wife and family in Brooklyn.

Stealing Specie.—J. S. Atkins, the Steward of the brig Saratoga was arrested on Friday in New York, for stealing a bag of specie ($500) from one of the passengers. He was committed.

Dogs in Washington.—The Mayor of Washington has issued his proclamation against all the dog kind, found running at large within the corporate limits of that city during the next ninety days.

Run Over.—A drayman named Patrick McGavy was run over in New Orleans on the 17th, and had five of his ribs broken and his head cut. He was taken to the hospital, and it is feared will not recover.

Death of Dr. Harrison.—The son of Gen. Harrison, named Dr. Benjamin Harrison, died suddenly at his father's residence last Tuesday. We regret to hear it.

Shameful.—Congress has been in session *six months and a half*, and just passed *forty* public and private bills. Only 2000 bills have been reported and *not* acted on. Shame!

Robbery.—A house in Franklin street, Baltimore was robbed on Monday of a silver pitcher, two candlesticks, and a silver spoon, by two boys. Look out for them.

Cold Water.—A man, named John Calligan, died in New York on Monday of drinking cold water. He had just arrived from Ireland, on a spree.

Styrian Minstrels.—Three *Chanteurs Styriens* have arrived at New York, and are going to give a *soirée musicale*.

Ribs Broken.—A man was caught by a tow line on Sunday, at Baltimore, and several of his ribs broken.

Accepted.—The Rev. Joel Parker has accepted the Presidency of the New York Theological Seminary.

Shabby Constables.—A constable of Baltimore, named George Smith, on Tuesday assaulted a widow named Susan Hays; and, the Clipper says, caught her by the throat and choked her until the print of his fingers was left upon her neck for some time afterwards. He also used obscene and indecent language—all without the least provocation. He was arrested on the charge. Some constables are brutes; and we know of two or three in this city that merit a place inside the Moyamensing for their dirty, sneaking practices, much more than one half that building's inmates. We have been made acquainted with the paltry tricks of some of them, and as soon as we feel "in the vein," will show them up.

Too much Truth.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* of the 16th inst., contains an admirable article on the American Press, marking with a curious but a very accurate eye, the difference between it and that of France. It concludes by observing that—"In France, an editor is a public man—he dreams of the glory of a minister of state, and aims to put in practice the principles he developes in his writings; here he is a printer, he covets dollars and aspires to obtaining—jobs!"

Not Guilty.—Captain Fisk, who had been arrested for having left one of the crew at Rio de Janeiro, was examined on Tuesday in New York, and exonerated from the charge. It appeared that the man was not a citizen of the United States, and had acted in so mutinous and disorderly a manner as to fully justify the captain in not permitting him to continue on board.

The Bones.—The bones found in the Montezuma marshes, N. Y., are supposed to be those of a Mr. John Ward Norton, of Connecticut, who left for the West last summer, and has not since been heard of. A pencil case, with the name J. Norton, Hartford, Ct., was found near the skeleton.

To lower the Duty.—A vessel recently arrived at Tampico, from Boston, with a cargo of ice; the custom house demanded $6000 duty. The master refused to pay it, and threatened to let the whole melt, at which the heart of the collector melted, and he charged but $150.

The Hon. Thos. Sumter died at his residence near Stateburg, a few days since after a short illness, in the 73d year of his age. He was the son of Gen. Thomas Sumter, and father of the Hon. Thos D. Sumter of the present Congress, and subsequently Minister of the United States at the Court of Brazil.

Going Down.—A gentleman while taking a walk in a garden in Baltimore lately, found that the earth gave away from under him and he narrowly escaped going to the bottom of a deep well, which had been covered over, and was not known to the occupants of the adjoining house.

Travelling in the Air.—A man out west proposes to carry the U. S. Mail through the air at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. We have conversed with several aeronauts at various times upon the subject, and we are satisfied that it is no more impracticable than travelling by steam.

Can't Believe It.—An English paper speaks of a Mr. Bradley, at Deighton, who slept lately thirty-two weeks at a time without interruption. Once before he slept forty weeks without waking. They feed him while he sleeps. We do not believe it.

The Oration.—The Hon. Robert Strange, United States Senator of North Carolina, has consented to deliver the next annual oration, (on the 14th of July next,) before the Literary Society of Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J.

Murder and Robbery.—Mr. George Rice, three miles from Springfield, Mass., was shot dead lately, robbed of a small sum of money, and left. The supposed murderer has been traced as far as Simesbury, Conn.

Drowned.—A man about 45 years of age was found drowned last Sunday near Woodbury, N. J. He had on two red flannel shirts, beaverteen pantaloons, coarse green cloth roundabout, and was without hat, shoes or cravat.

Attempt at Suicide.—On the 14th inst. at St. Louis, a man by the name of J. Huntsinger attempted to commit suicide, by shooting himself with a pistol. The pistol entered at the pit of the stomach, ranging downwards, so as not to produce instant death.

A Warning.—A young married woman in New York, named Matilda W. Moore, disliking to have any more children, coaxed her husband to give her oil of tansy, and died on Sunday last in consequence.

Longevity.—A man named François Beaurguard, died on Monday, the 15th inst. at the Grey Nun's Hospital, in Montreal, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and seven years, nine months and five days.

Swift Work.—At the late burning of York Minster, Eng., engines went to it from Leeds, a distance of forty-eight miles in one hour and forty minutes, per railroad.

Dignity Hurt.—The Dutchess of Sunderland resigned her office as mistress of the robes under Queen Vic., because Mrs. Norton, (celebrated for crim. con. with Melbourne) was introduced at Court.

View of the Earth.—An English editor says—"Tie a sheet of the photogenic paper to the tail of a kite—and when it comes down, you will have a Daguerrotype view of the earth upon it."

The Baltimore Clipper.—This well-conducted paper comes to us in a new dress, with new type, &c. We rejoice to perceive these indications of success in our contemporary. It deserves it.

Temperance in the East.—The Catholic clergyman at Lowell, Massachusetts, Mr. M'Dermott, administered the temperance pledge on Sunday last, to over 500 of his congregation.

So Much for Libels.—The suit of Consul Trist against the New York Sun for libel, has been decided in favor of the defendant. So much for an attempt to muzzle the newspaper press.

Murder will be Rewarded.—C. McKewen who killed a man six years ago, was caught and escaped—has been again arrested. He is in the Louisville prison.

Great Western.—The Great Western sails on the 1st July.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

THE subscriber proposes to establish a periodical publication, to be entitled—"THE CHRISTIAN WORLD." The MAIN OBJECT of this work will be the ADVANCEMENT OF CHRISTIANITY. To this object, whatever personal and social interests it may be desirable and becoming to connect with it, will be regarded but only as subordinate but subservient.

The PLAN contemplates a Series of Sketches, illustrative of BIBLE CHRISTIANITY, in its essential, peculiar, and incomparable glory;—of ORGANIZED CHRISTIANITY, as witnessed in all the Churches and the Benevolent Societies auxiliary to them;—and of the CONNEXIONS OF CHRISTIANITY with the Institutions of Government, Literature, Science, and the Arts. In addition to this highly interesting and important succession of subjects, it is intended to furnish, in A MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, an attractive and useful variety of historical and geographical descriptions, biographical characters and incidents, poetry, reviews, current intelligence, &c.

The MEANS that will be chiefly relied upon for the fulfilment of this plan, are the following:—1. The Services of a CHOICE CIRCLE OF CORRESPONDENTS qualified by ample PERSONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS, and by their SOCIAL CONNEXIONS AND DISTINCTIONS, to supply all departments of the work, richly, with original communications. 2. An extensive selection of the MOST VALUABLE, REGULAR AND OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS, both ENGLISH and AMERICAN;—especially such as may be consulted as ORGANS of the interests and institutions comprehended in the plan.

TERMS.—One number, of eight pages in large quarto form, enclosed in a cover, will be published every month. It will be printed in the neatest style of the art, on fine, white paper, with new and handsome type, cast and kept expressly for this purpose. Price:—a single copy $1 25 per annum; five copies, or more, to one order, $1 each per annum. Distant subscribers must pay in advance; city subscribers, on delivery of the first number. Subscriptions will be received, in the city, at the Bookstore of Mr. J. WHETHAM, Chesnut street above Sixth, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No 36 Carter's Alley. Communications, *post paid*, may be addressed to the Editor,
THOMAS H. STOCKTON,
No. 10 Sergeant street, Philadelphia.

The first number will be published as soon as efficient arrangements can be secured. If, during the first year of its publication, it shall succeed in exciting the common Christian interest that is necessary to sustain it, and make it the medium of general usefulness, it will probably be enlarged, or published more frequently.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The affairs of the firm will be settled by P. C. ONDERDONK, who will continue the business on his own account.
HIRAM HUTCHINSON,
PETER C. ONDERDONK.
June 18, 1840. je 27—4t*

REMOVED.—Joseph E. McIlhenney Dentist, has removed to No. 223 Arch street, nearly opposite his former residence.
June 26, 1840. je 27—3m

WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK, Commissioner in Pennsylvania, duly nominated, constituted and appointed by the Governor and Senate of the State of New York to take the Acknowledgment and Proof of Deeds and other Writings under Seal, to be used or recorded in the State of New York, and to administer Oaths or Affirmations, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the said State of New York, concerning "the Acknowledgment of Deeds and Instruments of Writing under Seal," passed May 13, 1840.
Commissioner's Office, 97 South Second street. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. je 20—3m*

G. WASHINGTON ASH, Agent for Negotiating Notes, Bills of Exchange, Post Notes, Bonds and Mortgages, Insurance on Life, Fire and Marine Risks for making Investments in Stocks, and for the purchase and sale of Real Estate. Office, Back Room, No. 4 Library street, Philadelphia. je 20—6m

Review of the Philadelphia Market for the week.

Remarks.—The market has remained in an inactive state, and the transactions during the last week have been unusually limited. Prices generally have undergone no material variation. The receipts of produce from the interior have been very light.

Coffee.—The sales have been unimportant at previous rates. A cargo of Laguyra is landing, and some white has sold at 11⅞ cents per lb. 4 mos.

Cotton.—Fine qualities are in demand, and the market is bare; but little enquiry for other grades, and no sale of any extent.

Flour and Meal.—Since the promulgation of the late European advices showing a decline in Flour the market has become inactive, but prices have not varied, owing to the light stock and small receipts. Sales of old stock Pennsylvania Flour, at $4,62½; fresh ground $4,75 per bbl. Sales of sweet Western, at $4,37½. A lot of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill, sold at $4 56¼. Rye Flour is steady at $2,75. Corn Meal—Sales in bbls at $2,75 a 2,81¼ each.

Fruit.—Two cargoes of Pine Apples have been sold at $6 50 per hundred.

Grain.—But little Wheat arriving, and the demand has materially fallen off. Sales of good to prime Pennsylvania, at 99 cts a $1, and some at $1,00½ for superior quality. A lot of Western in store, at $1, and some Southern at over $1,02 for making starch. Rye—A sale of Southern at 49 cts. Corn—Supplies light, with sales of Southern yellow, at 50 a 50½ cts. Some Pennsylvania, at the former prices. Oats—A cargo of Maryland sold at 36, and one of Delaware, at 27½ cts.

Provisions.—Sales of Mess Pork in lots, at $15,50 a $16. Prime $13 50 per bbl. Bacon—Sales in lots, Hams at 9 to 10¼ cts. Sides 8 a 8¼, and Shoulders 7 a 7¼ cts per lb. Lard—But little offering in the market.

Sugars.—There has been a pause in the demand. Holders are firm, but buyers decline acceding to the views of holders, and the transactions have been unimportant.

Tobacco.—About 50 hhds have changed hands, at prices ranging from 4½ to 7 cts per lb, for very inferior to fair quality unmerchantable Kentucky.

Whiskey.—Sales in hhds at 22 a 22½, and in bbls at 23 cts. Receipts light.—*North American.*

ALMANAC.

June, 1840.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon's phases.
27 Saturday,	4 35	7 25	12 11	
28 Sunday,	4 35	7 25	12 58	D. H. M.
29 Monday,	4 36	7 24	2 0	
30 Tuesday,	4 36	7 24	3 4	
1 Wednesday,	4 36	7 24	4 2	First 6 8 16
2 Thursday,	4 36	7 24	4 55	Full 14 9 49
3 Friday,	4 37	7 23	5 43	Last 22 6 30
4 Saturday,	4 37	7 23	6 27	New 29 9 57

Philadelphia Post Office.
Arrivals and Departure of Mails.

Eastern arrives at 1 2 A. M.	Eastern closes at 4 P. M.
New York at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.	New York at 5 A. M. and 4 and 8½ P. M.
Southern, 12 A. M.	Southern closes at 10 P. M.
Western, 5½ A. M. & 5½ P. M.	Western at 5 A. M. 9½ P. M.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, 18th inst. by the Rev. Henry J. Morton, Charles Wallace Brooke, to Elizabeth Tilghman, only daughter of William Rawle.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Thos G. Allen, Mr. Richard Douglass, to Mrs. Hester Jane Johnson.

On the evening of the 17th inst. at the Ridgway House, by Alderman Mitchell, Mr. Michael Crist, of Winslow, New Jersey, to Miss Ann Carman, of Malaga, N. Jersey.

On Sunday evening, June 7th, by the Rev. S. G. Callahan, A. M. at Laurel, Delaware, William H. Ross, Esq. to Elizabeth E. Hall, all of Laurel, Sussex county, Del.

By the Rev. William Cooper, June 10th, Mr. John G. Harker, to Miss Ruth Ann Fairbrothers, all of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst. by the Rev. William T. Hamilton, of Mobile, the Rev. John Patton, to Catharine E. daughter of James Breen, Esq.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. Isaac Leeser, Jonathan Nathan, Esq. of New York, to Rebecca G. daughter of Solomon Moses, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, 16th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Brainerd, James H. Stevenson of Philadelphia, to Martha W. daughter of the late Jonathan Knight, of New Jersey.

At Pleasant Cottage, near Mount Holly, on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Sovereign, James F. Brice, Esq. of Maryland, to Mary Ann Lamb, formerly of Philadelphia.

June 18th, by the Rev. J. R. Clemson, Daniel A. Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Ross.

By the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. John Carr, to Miss Mary Goodfoot.

On the 20th inst. at the residence of John Swift, Esq. Mayor, by George Griscom, Esq. Alderman, Mr. Samuel Brown, Jr. of Cecil county, State of Maryland, to Miss Rebecca Gatchel, daughter of Joseph Gatchel, Sr. of Philadelphia.

In New York, by the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch, Clement Remington, of Philadelphia, to Julia, daughter of Henry H. Schieffelin, Esq.

DIED,

On the 16th May last, in Ipswich, Suffolk county, England, in the 95th year of her age, Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Edward Miles, native of England, but for many years a resident of this city.

On Saturday evening 20th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. Eleanor Klondear, in the 73d year of her age.

On Saturday evening, 20th inst. Horace Binney, youngest son of C. J. Wolbert.

On Sunday afternoon, 21st inst. Mrs. Mary Walsh, in the 27th year of her age.

In Wilkesbarre, on the 11th instant, Euphemia, wife of George Koeber, Jr. aged 31 years.

On Thursday evening, 18th inst. Richard Greening, in the 15th year of his age.

On the 17th inst. Mrs. Jane Montgomery, in the 51st year of her age.

On the 17th inst. after a short illness, Hannah, wife of Wm. B. Douglass.

On the 16th inst. after a lingering illness, Wm. Shourds, in the 54th year of his age.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. Ann Ramsey, in the 63d year of her age.

Ann Thacher, infant daughter of Samuel B. and Hannah Russell, of Marblehead, Mass.

On the 20th inst. after a short illness David Pepper, in the 35th year of his age.

On the 9th of Feb. last, at the residence of his uncle, Admiral George Sonntag, (Odessa, Russia,) Wm. Welle, formerly of this city.

At Geneva, (N. Y.) on the 19th ult. Captain Samuel Angus, formerly of the United States Navy, aged 56 years. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1784, and engaged in the service of his country at the age of fifteen.

At Pittsfield, Mass. Mrs. Chase, wife of Mr. Jonathan Chase, aged 38 years. Her death was caused by a tumor which had been fifteen months forming, and weighed 44 pounds when removed, after her death.

Another Revolutionary Hero Gone!—On the 21st inst. Mr. Christian Hubbert, in the 83d year of his age.

Another Soldier Gone.—At Lincklour, R. I. Peleg Sherman, in the 99th year of his age. Mrs. Sherman had departed this life a few weeks before the death of her husband. They had lived together seventy years. Mr. Sherman was a soldier of the Revolution, and served his country nearly seven years during the struggle for Independence.

And yet another.—In Norwalk, on the 6th inst. Mr. David St. John, aged 79 years. The deceased was one of those noble spirits who perilled life and fortune in defence of American freedom.

On the 22d inst. after a short illness, Eliza Osborn, wife of Randolph Osborn, in the 41st year of her age.

On Monday morning, 22d inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lucy B. Edelman, in the 25th year of her age.

On the evening of the 22d inst. Elizabeth Archer, aged 77 years, relict of the late Samuel Archer.

On the 14th inst. in Horsham township, Montgomery county, after a short illness, Miss Elizabeth Cadwalader, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 24th year of her age.

In Hatborough, on Saturday morning, 13th inst. Marion Van Booskirk, Esq. in the 78th year of his age.

On the 23d inst. after a protracted illness, Isabella T. daughter of the late William Thomson.

At 5¼ o'clock, on Wednesday morning, 24th inst. Elizabeth Kaighn, widow of John Kaighn, late of Kaighn's Point, Camden, New Jersey.

At Wilmington, Del. on the 23d inst. in the 70th year of her age, Rebecca McClung, relict of Wm. McClung.

At Cincinnati, on the 17th inst. in the 89th year of his age, Henry Rogers, a soldier of the Revolution.

On the 19th inst. Josephine, daughter of Joseph W. and Mary Bazby, aged 3 months.

Health Office, June 20, 1840.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington.
From the 13th to the 20th June.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.	Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Asphyxia,	0	1	Brought over,	26	23
Croup,	0	1	Inflammation of Brain,	0	1
Congestion of Brain,	1	1	——Bronchi,	1	0
Childbed,	1	0	——Lungs,	1	0
Consumption of the Lungs,	11	2	——Stomach,	2	1
Convulsions,	0	7	—— and Bowels,	0	2
Diarrhœa,	1	1	——Bowels	0	2
Dropsy,	3	0	Inflammation of Breast,	0	1
——Head	0	2	Marasmus,	0	1
——Breast,	1	0	Mania a Potu,	1	0
Disease of Brain,	1	0	Neglect,	0	1
——Heart,	1	0	Old Age,	3	0
——Lungs,	1	0	Ovarian Dropsy,	1	0
——Stomach,	1	0	Palsy,	1	0
Dysentery,	1	0	Scurvy,	1	0
Debility,	0	2	Softening of Brain,	1	0
Epilepsy,	0	1	Small Pox,	1	0
Effusion on Lungs,	0	1	Still Born,	0	6
Fever, Typhus,	2	0	Summer Complaint,	0	6
——Puerperal,	1	0	Unknown,	0	1
——Scarlet,	0	3	Uterine, Hæmorrhage,	0	1
			Violence,	1	0
Carried over,	26	24	Total,	84——	40 44

Of the above there were 9 from the almshouse, and 9 people of color, which are included in the total amount.
By order of the Board of Health,
SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

State of the Thermometer.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
June	14.	80	86	84
	15.	65	64	67
	16.	63	75	75
	17.	69	73	79
	18.	69	72	67
	19.	62	70	74
	20.	63	69	69

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION, July 4th, 1840. The different Temperance Societies intending to join the procession will meet at the Franklin Square at 7 o'clock, A. M. and all Societies not on the ground at 8 o'clock must fall in the rear of the third division, as the procession will move at ½ past 8 o'clock precisely.

☞ The first division of societies will form under the direction of their marshal in Franklin street, in sections of four facing to the south.

☞ The second division will form under the direction of their marshal in 6th street in sections of four facing to the north.

☞ The third division will form under the direction of their marshal in Race street in sections of four facing to the east.

PROGRAMME OF PROCESSION.

1st. Col. THOS. ROBINSON, Chief Marshal of the day, and two aids WM. SLOANAKER and JNO. C. COFFER.
2d. Orators and Officers of the day in carriages.
3d. Band of Musicians.

1st Division.

4th. J. B. STRYKER Marshal, and aid A. T. CHUR.
5th. Societies four abreast, viz. Southwark Temperance Society, Young Men's Marion Temperance Society, Hunt Temperance Beneficial Society, West Philada. do. West Kensington, do. Southwark No. 1. do. Western Branch No. 2. do.
6th. Band of Musicians.

2d Division.

7th. ISAAC OTIS Marshal, and aid G. W. REED.
8th. Societies, viz. Northern Branch No. 3, Spring Garden Temperance Society, City and County, Youth's Washington do. Spring Garden Beneficial Temperance Society No. 8, City Branch, do. No. 7, Eastern Branch, do. No. 9.
9th. Band of Musicians.

3d Division.

10th. ROBT. GAW Marshal, and aid S. T. MONROE.
11th. Societies, viz. Temperance Beneficial Society, Tyng Branch, No. 10, Liberty, do. Southern, do. No. 11, Moyamensing, do. No. 12, Youth's Temperance Society, First Independent Church, and Youth's Temperance and Benevolent Society, No. 1.

☞ In taking up the line of march the Societies will countermarch, and proceed down Race to 4th, up 4th to Green, up Green to 8th, down 8th to Vine, up Vine to 10th, down 10th to Arch, down Arch to 7th, down 7th to Chesnut, down Chesnut to 3d, down 3d to Catharine, up Catharine to 5th, up 5th to Spruce, up Spruce to 9th, up 9th to the Museum. je 27—1t

SALES OF STOCKS.
By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.
Reported by a Member of the Board, for the Saturday Evening Post.

		price sold for.	par
2769 shares	United States Bank,	75½a78	100
37 do.	Commercial Bank,	55	50
171 do.	Girard Bank,	40½a41	50
48 do.	Mechanics Bank,	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 do.	Penn Township Bank,	51½	50
50 do.	Western Bank,	64	50
27 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	108	100
5 do.	Far. & Mec. Bank,	54¼	50
7 do.	Louisville Bank,	89	100
200 do.	N. Orleans Gas Bank,	9¼	50
6 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.	67¼	100
126 do.	Phil. Wil. & Balt. RR.	40	50
10 do.	Beaver Meadow RR.	52	50
7 do.	Camden & Amboy RR.	116½	100
2 do.	Danville & Pottsville RR.	10	50
113 do.	Mec. & Tradesmen Loan Co.	12	20
2 do.	Schuylkill Navigation Co.	86	50

LET the Truth Prevail.—To Mr. Wm. Deal, Sir—As you have again attacked me through the columns of the Saturday Evening Post of the 13th and 20th inst. I will reply by asking you a few *questions*, and as you talk of honesty, please be *honest* enough to tell the truth in answering them. First, have you not owned through the public prints, that you gave Mahan a certificate in favor of his System after using Ward's five years? Second, did you not continue to call it *Mahan's System*, until a short time ago, when you became displeased at Mahan, because you were *informed* that he had said you owed him a small debt? Thirdly, have you not told Ward and others, frequently, that Mahan's drafts were the best *such as he publishes for the use of Tailors*, and did you not say so when under oath, as a witness in the suit of Mahan vs. Ward, but a few days ago? Fourth, were you not absent when the Coats were cut by Mahan in the trial of skill, and therefore did not see, or know, what drafts Mahan used? and afterward did you not state in presence of witnesses that you were satisfied with the proceedings in cutting them? Fifthly, on the day Mahan cut his Coats, did you not refuse to attend, although sent for, "*because*," as you said, Ward *would not* and *could not* cut with Mahan with any chance of success? and further that that he could not cut a Coat to fit by the System as *published by Ward himself* and that Mr. Farr had expressed the same opinion. You speak highly of Mr. Ward's skill as a practical Tailor, &c. Why then is it that the shop Ward, Basford & Ward attempted to establish in Chesnut street about two months ago is now closed, and they retired to the third story of a building in a retired street? Why is it that you published a certificate signed John F. Browning and Francis Mahan, *and have omitted the date, in order to lead persons at a distance to suppose*, that it had been LATELY given him whereas it was given him in the spring of 1834, more than six years ago, and long before Mahan published a System of Garment Cutting, and then it was given in favor of the System, and not to the man or his drafts, this is well known to you? Further—pray what kind of *spectacles* were used to enable you to see further into the mysteries of Ward's System (*not his system of fibbing*) in FIVE DAYS than you could in FIVE YEARS precisely? "LET THE TRUTH PREVAIL."
F. MAHAN,
je 27—1t No. 215 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE Language of Truth is Simple.—It is written in the book of nature and common sense that the natural vegetable productions of every country are if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of the various maladies incident to that clime.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
are composed of plants which grow spontaneously upon our own soil, and therefore are far better adapted to our constitutions, than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded.

It should also be remembered that *The Indian Vegetable Pills* cure every form of disease upon
NATURAL PRINCIPLES,
That is, they cleanse and purify the system of those morbid humors, which, when confined to the circulation, are the cause of all kinds of fevers, but when lodged in the various parts of the body, give rise to every ache or pain we suffer.

When a nation is convulsed by riots, outbreaks, and rebellion, the true remedy is to expel all traitors and evil disposed ones from the country. Just so with the human body; when pain or distress of any kind give evidence that the constitution is struggling with internal foes, our only course is to
ASSIST NATURE
in driving them, as being the cause of disease, from the body.

The Indian Vegetable Pills will be found a delightful medicine for lending nature a helping hand in restoring the body to health, because they expel from the system those morbid and corrupt humors, (*the cause of disease*,) in so easy and natural a manner, that we are relieved of all our suffering as if by magic. The Indian Vegetable Pills are therefore one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for the cure of
COSTIVENESS;
because they thoroughly cleanse the stomach and bowels of those bilious humors which not only paralyze and weaken the digestive organs, but are the cause of headache, nausea and sickness, palpitation of the heart, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other unpleasant complaints.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS
are also a certain cure for intermittent, remittent, nervous, inflammatory and putrid fevers; because they cleanse the body of those morbid humors, which when confined to the circulation, are the cause of all kinds of
FEVERS,
So, also, when morbid humors are deposited upon the membrane and muscle, causing those pains, inflammations and swellings, called
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c.
The Indian Vegetable Pills may be relied on as always certain to give relief, and if persevered with will most assuredly, and without fail, make a perfect cure of the above painful maladies. From three to six of said Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time, completely rid the body of all morbid and corrupt humors; and rheumatism, gout, and pain of every description, will be literally driven from the body.

For the same reason, when, from sudden changes of atmosphere, or any other cause, the perspiration is checked and those humors which should pass off by the skin, are thrown inwardly, causing headache, nausea and sickness, pains in the bones, watery and inflamed eyes, sore throat hoarseness, coughs, consumption, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body, and many other symptoms of
CATCHING A COLD,
The Indian Vegetable Pills will invariably give immediate relief. Three or four Pills, taken at night on going to bed, and repeated a few times, will remove all the above unpleasant symptoms and restore the body to even sounder health than it was before. The same may be said of *difficulty of breathing*, or
ASTHMA.
The Indian Vegetable Pills will loosen and carry off by the stomach and bowels those tough phlegmy humors which stop up the air cells of the lungs, and are the cause of the above dreadful complaint.

It should also be remembered that the Indian Vegetable Pills are certain to remove pain in the side, oppression, nausea and sickness, loss of appetite, costiveness, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and every other symptom of a torpid or diseased state of the liver, because they purge from the body those impurities which, if deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of
LIVER COMPLAINT.
Again, the Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain preventive of
APOPLEXY
and sudden death, because they completely rid the body of those stagnant and corrupt humors which not only obstruct the free circulation of the vital fluid, and give rise to what is called
A RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD,
but are the cause of giddiness, especially on turning suddenly round, dimness of sight, stupor, loss of memory, headache, inflammation of the brain, insanity, and every malady under heaven.

Agents for the sale of the above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.
Henry Fress, (grocer,) *Germantown.*
John Zimmerman, *Lancaster.*
James Whitehead, (grocer,) *Manayunk.*
Charles Ogilby, *Carlisle, Pa.*
David Oak, *Chambersburg, Pa.*
Joseph Gooding, *Trenton, Pa.*
Shipman & Roler, *Mt. Crawford, Pa.*
P. A. & S. Small, *York, Pa.*
Robert Farnham, (Bookseller,) *Washington, D. C.*
Wm. G. Cook, 3 *North Gay street, Baltimore.*
OFFICE and GENERAL DEPOT for the sale of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, wholesale and retail, No. 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia. my 9—3m

SCOTT'S PATENT REFRIGERATORS, and WATER COOLERS, warranted to be the best article for Generating Cold, and Preserving Provisions, that have ever been offered to the public, as will be seen by the following Certificates and References, viz: Having bought one of John Scott's Patent Refrigerators, a few weeks back, believing, from its construction, that it was the best and most complete article for that purpose ever offered to the public, my objections and prejudices to the common Provision Safes that have hitherto been in use, has all been finished by the use of Mr. Scott's, for I have more than realized my expectations in its use. Having tested its merits fully, I have recommended them to my friends, who are equally satisfied with them, and would now recommend them to the public. WM. ROWLAND,
Saw Manufacturer, Zane street.

CITY REFERENCES.
Rev. John Chambers, Arch street.
James B. Danforth, Merchant, S. wharves.
Charles W. Pierce, Esq. Chesnut street.
P. S. Yorke, Esq. Girard street.
Chas. Illens, Esq. Schuylkill 7th and Ritner street.
Mr. Briscoe, Walnut street.
T. Homer, Esq. South Eighth street.
Geo. R. Graham, Esq. Saturday Evening Post.
Thomas Mellor, Esq. Arch street.
Benj. Rowland, Esq. Bennett street.
Mr. Shillingsworth, South Eighth street.

In addition to the above certificates and references, the subscriber informs the public that he warrants his article far superior to any other in the line, ever offered in the market, and is prepared to produce certificates from a number of scientific gentlemen, that have not only examined them, but use them with entire satisfaction as to their superiority over all other kind. JOHN SCOTT,
Refrigerator Warehouse, No. 73 South Second street,
je 20—6m Philadelphia.

EDUCATION.—A gentleman, who is a graduate and has been several years engaged in teaching the English, Classical, and Mathematical branches of Education, wishes to commence an Academy, or some literary Institution in a healthy borough or village. His wife being a proficient in Music, it would equally suit them to establish a seminary for young ladies. A stated salary is not desired. Letters addressed to E. H. HOLLISTER, Philadelphia, will be handed to the advertiser and receive immediate attention.

N. B. His classical academy in Philadelphia would be sold or exchanged for one in the country. je 13—4t*

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD. The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y. in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.
Hamilton, Feb. 13th, 1840.

Dr. D. JAYNE—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the "Tonic" from the first, and from this cause I apprehend the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done for others; and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch long, at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hope of final success, in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the *hair humbugs* which have been advertised in the papers,) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it *will make the hair grow*, and no mistake, at least on some heads. GEO. W. EATON,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary.
Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia. Price $1.00. je 20—3m

JACOB SENNEFF, No. 185 North Second st. between Race and Vine street, Philadelphia, opposite the sign of the Camel—Manufacturer of Brass, Steel and Cane Reeds and Healds, or Harness of all kinds. He also keeps for sale all articles used by manufacturers, all of which he warrants to be of the best quality, and sold at reasonable prices, viz:—
Machine Cards of all descriptions, (both Sheet and Filleting) Shuttles, Comb Plate, Belt Picker and Lace Leather, Sheep and Calf Roller Skins, Press Paper, Pickers, Roller Cloths, Sattinet, Linsey and Kentucky Jean Warps, Heald Yarn, Linen and Cotton Carpet Chain of all colors, overlet and Blue and White Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.
my 9—6m

Sales by Auction.

BY J. L. DOOLITTLE, AUC.
No. 94 North Fourth st. near the Merchants Hotel.

Public Sales—Every Evening. Comprising Hardware—Cutlery, Guns Rifles, Pistols, Combs, Whips, Saddlery, Stationary, Watches, Jewelry, Fancy Articles, &c. &c. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

CARD.—Those having Stocks of Goods, Merchandise, and Effects of Deceased Persons to dispose of, will have every facility afforded them in realizing the ready Cash.
₊ Appraisements made Gratis.
N. B. Out door Sales of *Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c.* promptly attended to on reasonable terms.
Apply at the Auction Store. my 16—6m

SICKNESS.—There are many persons that we daily behold, whose countenance and frail trembling limbs denote affliction, which we find has principally originated from neglect of proper remedies. At first the patient complains of bile on the stomach, attended with sickness, costiveness, pain in the stomach after eating, &c. &c. He neglects to procure proper medicine—at length he complains of pain in the side, with sour and acid eructations; his appetite becomes impaired, his rest troublesome, his mind harassed, and all things around him appear not in their proper station. He still neglects himself when in all probability the disease may at length be so fast seated, that no medical aid will replace him again. At the first attack of sickness, there should be "no time lost" in procuring DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING AND APERIENT PILLS, which immediately remove bile from the stomach, obviate costiveness, remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory, and enliven the imagination; thus restoring the body again to its proper functions. PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North Eighth Street.

THE SUPERIORITY OF DR. HARLICH'S PILLS over any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, is, that they *Cleanse, Purify, and Strengthen*. These are important items, and their importance should not be overlooked. The system is liable, from improvidence and neglect, to accumulate bile, and a variety of Diseased Humors. To purge the system of these impurities should be early attended to. If it be neglected, the patient may be subjected to painful disease and protracted suffering. THE GERMAN APERIENT PILLS are admirably suited to this purpose—but more than this while they *Cleanse* the system they *purify* the blood, and assist Nature kindly in her operations. The COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PILLS give tone to the stomach, while they impart vigor to the whole nervous system; hence they are a desideratum, and no family should remain without them. In fact they are a sort of "Family Physician," but unlike the "school men"—for these pills may be so fully consulted in *all* cases—they may be taken without injury in any—while they afford positive relief in many. We only ask for a fair trial of their merits, and are willing to abide the issue.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE No. 19 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!!—That troublesome and peace destroying disease.—Thousands and tens of thousands suffer from that common and distressing complaint. Dyspepsia is frequently caused by overloading or distending the stomach by excessive eating or drinking, indigestible acrid substances taken into the stomach, or from long continued constipation of the bowels, a sedentary life, fear, grief, deep anxiety, a copious draft of cold water, drastic purgative medicines—dysentery, miscarriages, intermittent and spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, irregular meals, late hours and too frequent use of spirituous liquors.

The symptoms of Dyspepsia may be described as a want of appetite, or an unnatural and voracious one, nausea and sometimes bilious vomiting, sudden and transient distensions of the stomach after eating, acid and putrescent eructations, water brash, pain in the region of the stomach, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, dizziness and dimness of the sight, disturbed rest, tremors, mental despondency, flatulency, spasms, nervous irritability, chilliness, sallowness of complexion—great oppression after eating, languor and general debility, sick headache, &c.

CURE.—At the head of all remedies stands Dr. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING TONIC AND GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, which act greatly upon the peristaltic motion of the intestines, thereby producing regularity of the bowels, at the same time improving the functions of the debilitated organs, thus invigorating and restoring the digestive organs to a healthy action. This medicine seldom fails in producing relief.

☞ Full and explicit directions accompanying the above medicine. Likewise a pamphlet which describes diseases, the manner of treating, &c.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the United States, No. 19 North EIGHTH street Philadelphia.

LIST OF AGENTS, who sell *Dr. Harlich's Compound Strengthening Tonic and German Aperient Pills*:—
Pennsylvania.—Jesse Kerns, Westchester; John J. Zuber, Lancaster; Wm. Mathiott, Columbia; Andrew Keefer, Harrisburg; George Getz, Reading; John T. Werner, Pottsville; Henry Lamb, Wilkesbarre; A. R. Wilson, Berwick; Wm. Biddle, Danville; Henry Yoethimer, Sunbury; John Bieshold, New Berlin; John Murray, Milton; Willard & Drum, Williamsport; Burnside & Harris, Lockhaven; Henry Brokerhoff, Bellefont; Frances McClure, Lewistown; Jacob Miller, Huntington; Williams, Bingham & Co. Hollidaysburg; Geo. Rogers, Evansburg; Moorhead & Lowman, Indiana; John J. Meyers, Carlisle; Demott & Bumgardner, York; Samuel Forney, Gettysburg; James R. Kirby Chambersburg; Thomas Miller, Bedford; M. Tredwell & Co. Somerset; J. B. & R. B. Marsh, Washington; Randal McLaughlin, Greensburg; John Barclay, Beaver; S. Pennebaker, Mifflintown; F. Dobbs, Kittaning; David & Lane, Butler; J. B. Pearson, New Castle; Dr. James Magguffin, Mercer; John McFarland, Meadville; O. Spafford, Erie; H. Lloyd, Darby; John Marquart, Lebanon; Samuel Smith, Doylestown; Benn & Schrack, Norristown; Mrs. Parker, Kennet Square; Wm. Peal, Shippensburg; H. Bright, Allentown; Josiah Hetbich, Easton.

Ohio.—James Clark, New Lisbon; G. A. Adams, Warren; S. Swift, Ravina; Strickland & Gaylord, Cleveland; C. O. Crary, Painesville; Henry Harris, Ashtabula; John Saxton, Canton; J. Chapin, New Philadelphia; J. A. Jones, Mt. Vernon; S. Briggs, Newark; Chester Matton, Columbus; P. Cooney, Somerset; McCurdy, Caldwell & Co. Washington; James Turnbull, Steubenville; S. Bartly, Mansfield; D. Edwards, Dayton; S. Peterbaugh, Xenia; Fahnestock & Nigh, Lancaster; A. Lippett, Zanesville; Hanna & Bebee, Cadiz; Whiting & Kelbourne, Springfield; M. & D. McDonald, Urbana; Amos Klock, Wooster; R. Patton, Marion; J. A. & A. C. Work, St. Clairsville; G. B. Hinman, No. 2 Lower Market street, Cincinnati; J. Howell, Hamilton; J. Scott, Bucyrus.

Indiana.—D. P. Holloway, Richmond; Levis & Hobbs, Lawrenceburg; J. L. Mothershead, Indianapolis; George Holling, Brookville; E. Flint, Terre Haute; L. Timms, Vincennes; Thos. January, New Albany.

Kentucky.—Wm. Jones, Louisville; J. C. Noble, Lexington; J. F. Tanner & Co. Shelbyville; Lyle & Walker, Paris.

Virginia.—Wm. Harper Romney; Clark & Windle, Winchester; E. Waste Charlesville; J. C. Swan Petersburg; S. T. Bancley, Richmond; Sheeben T. Thorn, Fredericksburg; Geo. E. Yeatman, Warrington; John Sanders, Leesburg; Charles D. Kilham, Harpers Ferry; John I. H. Strath, Charlestown.

Maryland.—Jonathan Butler, Cumberland; A. H. Hunt, Frederick; S. McComas Hagerstown; Robert Farnham, Washington, D. C.; John I. Says, Alexandria, D. C.; N. G. Cook, No. 3 N. Gay Street, Baltimore.

New Jersey.—Francis Woolman, Burlington; G. Coppeck, Mount Holly; Moses Miele, Woodbury; G. H. Hopking, Newark.

New York.—George Hopkins, No. 44, Division street.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE for the United States is at N. 19 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. Many original certificates of cures may be seen; also, addresses of various persons, all of which have been cured or benefitted by the above medicines. Those who doubt the efficacy of the medicine are respectfully invited to call and obtain the address of persons and satisfy themselves before they purchase. my 9—3m

DOCTOR JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES. These medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous *Professors* and *Presidents of Colleges*, *Physicians of the Army and Navy*, and of *Hospitals* and *Almshouses*, and by more than three hundred *Clergymen* of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had fifteen years experience in an extensive and diversified practice by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

These Preparations consist of
JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a valuable remedy for COUGH, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, CROUP, HOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY and Inflammation of the Lungs or Throat, Difficulty of Breathing, and all diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS. Price $1.

Also JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the PRESERVATION, GROWTH and BEAUTY of the HAIR, and which will positively bring NEW HAIR on BALD HEADS, and prevent its falling off or turning GREY. Price $1.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE. A pleasant, safe, and certain preparation for the removal of WORMS, DYSPEPSIA, SOUR STOMACH, FEVER AND AGUE, WANT OF APPETITE, and all diseases of debility, especially of the STOMACH AND BOWELS, and ORGANS OF DIGESTION. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, a certain cure for BOWEL AND SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLIC, CRAMPS, SICK HEADACHE, SOUR STOMACH, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, &c. Price 50 cents.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, for FEMALE DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, FEVERS, INFLAMMATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, DISEASES of the SKIN, &c. and in all cases where an appointed Alternative or Purgative Medicine is required. Price 25 cents.

Prepared only by Doct. D. Jayne, No. 20 South 3d street, Philadelphia, and may be had of Agents in nearly every Town and City in the United States. my 16—3m

HONESTY, candor, and truth has prevailed at last. Only let an honest reflecting man have time to reflect and the means of doing right, and if he has wronged you he will make amends if in his power to do so. The truth of the above remarks may be gathered from the many acknowledgments of persons formerly in error by having given Francis Mahan the credit and compliment justly due to Allen Ward. We have many acknowledgments like the recent communication of Mr. Wm. Deal to Francis Mahan.

I frankly acknowledge that I was in error when I gave you a certificate that your System was better than Ward's. During the five years that I used Ward's Drafts, I had never so fully attended to the instructions laid down by him in his work as since my appointment on the committee of investigation. But now, in the conscientious discharge of my duty, I am bound to say that to Ward belongs the credit of the System by which you cut the coats and unerringly attached your name to as author.

You ask if I have not said to different persons that Ward was not capable of making a correct draft, and that he could not cut a coat to fit? Answer. Whatever I may have thought or said inadvertently or otherwise on the subject, I am now convinced, by a subsequent investigation, and having seen garments of Mr. Ward's cut, that Mr. Ward is capable, and as to his skill in cutting, his success as a practical tailor puts to silence all doubts on that point. Can the same be said of Francis Mahan? The certificate which you call attention to as evidence of my former acknowledgment of your having a system of your own was written some years past, at a time when Mr. Ward allowed you to sell the system on commission, but since that time, Ward having revoked your privilege by virtue of his copy right, I can no longer consider you authorized to attach your name to Ward's System.

Your challenge to Ward implies that you will use a system different from his, and if you shall succeed by means of said system, then you shall be considered the winner and the publisher of the best system for the use of Tailors. It is farcical to challenge and call a Committee to decide which of the two systems is the best, and the challenger then claim his opponent's system, having none of his own to exhibit for inspection. For the truth of the above remarks, I appeal to Mr. George W. Farr, Merchant Tailor, who was the first Chairman of the Committee, and to your own Certificate, in which you have acknowledged yourself indebted to Mr. Ward for the use of his system; also to another Certificate which reads as follows:

Decision of the Committee.

The Committee of Master Tailors of the city of Philadelphia, appointed to investigate and report the best principles of Drafting, Cutting, Explaining and Publishing the various fashions and forms of clothing, beg leave to report that they have attended to that duty, by request of the parties concerned, and find that the system denominated "Ward's Patent Protractor System" is, in our opinion, the most scientific, and best calculated for the use of fashionable Tailors.

John F. Browning,
of the firm of Browning & Everett } Committee.
Francis Mahan }

N. B.—I have no desire to put you to the expense of hiring any more scribbling on my account.
je 13—3t Yours, in haste, WM. DEAL.

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Inscription to Fondi, from Goethe.

BY WARREN.

Again ye come, again ye throng around me,
Dim, shadowy beings of my boyhood's dream!
Shall shall I issue, as then, your spell that hested me?
Still bend to incense and vapors, as ye seem?
Scarce ye come—I feel me as ye found me.

In youth your worshipper, and as the stream
Of air and thin light on my senses bore me,
Flown from my lips, youth's joy my bosom breathes

Lost forms and loved ones ye are with you bringing,
And dearest images of happier days.
First—Love and Friendship in your path ye springing.
Like old Tradition's half remembered lays.
And long dispt sorrows waked, whose dregs take ranging
Breathe my life's strange labyrinthine maze.
And lament the hearts doubt sent, a vain dense
Ere their first summer, ensnounced to the tomb!

They hear not these my last songs, they whom greeting
Gladdened my first—my spring-time friends have gone:
And gone, fast journeying from that place of meeting,
The echoes of their voices—me by one.

Though stranger-crowds my listeners since, are hearing
Time to my sense, their replenishing tone:
More genuine than gleds me, while the tried and true
Greet on earth, are wandering far and few.

A longing long unfelt, a deep-drawn sighing
For the dark spirit-land everywhere me now.
My song floats over misty realm, like the sighing
Tones of the wind-harp swinging from the bough.
And my changed heart throbs warm—as once more drawing
Tremors my eyes, or sadness to my brow.
The near idle of across, the distant nigh.
The now, a dream, the past, reality.

SETTLING IT AFTERWARD.—We know a gentleman, who, travelling in an unfrequented part of Ireland took the precaution to learn, in native Irish, "Which is the way?" We utterly forget, until the answer was given, that it was necessary to understand the reply too. He felt himself constrained to laugh at his blunder, bewildered and lonely as he was; and certainly the inconvenience, so entailed upon him, however, great would not be so lasting as that caused by the blunder of an eccentric clergyman in Lancashire.

"Please, sir," said a poor bewildered Benedict, on a certain busy Whit Monday—"Please, sir, you're marrying me to a wrong woman."

"Never mind," replied the minister, "you can settle that afterward."

INVASIVE COURAGE AND GENEROSITY.—Two bulls, of equal bravery, and which by nature equally matched in size and strength, happening to meet near the front of a laird's house, in the highlands of Scotland, began to fight, to the noise of which soon drew to one of the windows the lady of the mansion. To her infinite terror, she beheld her own cow, a boy between five and six years of age, belaboring with a stiff cudgel the stoutest of the belligerents. "Dogald, Dogald, what are you doing?" exclaimed the affrighted mother. "Helping the little bull," was the gallant young hero's reply.

COURTSHIP.—Nothing exceeds the modesty of the Hawkeye girls. They wait be courted by daylight, nor in the evening unless the candles are extinguished.—*Chicago Democrat.*

And here in the Granite State the girls never pretend to court candles in such business.—Dobby," said a certain old lady, "Debby, don't let me catch you burnin' candles out a-sparkin'; tallow is scarce, and perhaps you mayn't get the schoolmaster *after all!*" Debby faithfully obeyed her ma'am.—*N. H. Argus.*

THE DEWDROPS.—A child, one too wise and good for this orbit, saw on a summer's morning that the dewdrops did not fall quite upon the flowers, for the sugary sun came in its might, and dried them up, and they were seen no more.—"Even a minister was seen in the clouds, and his father told him, "There are the dewdrops over which thou didst grieve, and they now shine in splendor in heaven, and we first can crush them; and remember, my child, if thou vanishest soon from earth, it will be to shine in heaven."

DRUNKEN WIT.—Late one night, that most miserable of all human beings, a drunken man, landed, after spending his last penny in the fish, set out for home. "Well," said he to himself, "if I find my wife up, I'll scold her; what business has she to sit up reading bad lads, eh? and if I find her in bed, I'll scold her: what right has she to go to bed before I get home?"

GIVEN COLOR TO THE IDEA.—A young man, in a large company, dissenting very flippantly on a subject, his knowledge of which was evidently very superficial, the Duchess of Devonshire asked her name. "Searlet," replied a gentleman who stood by. "That may be," said her Grace, "and yet he is not very *deep read.*"

PATRICIANS AND PLEBEIANS.—I compare the mass of the people to the walls of a building, the shape and polish of which is of little consequence, so long as they are solid and substantial; while the upper classes are the columns that adorn the edifice, which as they support nothing and are only for ornament, must be highly finished and elegant.

LEFT-HANDED FUN.—A prisoner at the bar of the Mayor's Court being called on to plead to an indictment for larceny, was told by the clerk to hold up his right hand. The man immediately held up his left hand. "Hold up your right hand," said the clerk. "Please your honor," said the culprit, still keeping his left hand up, "please your honor, I am left-handed.

KNAVE.—A bill being brought into the house of assembly of Jamaica for regulating the wharfage, a distinguished member said, "Mr. Speaker, I very much approve of the bill. The wharfingers are a set of knaves. *I was one myself for two years.*

CONVERSATION.—Conversation is the dangiser of reasoning, the mother of knowledge, the breath of the soul, the business of mankind, the bond of friendship, the nourishment of content, and the occupation of men of wit.

GOOSEISM.—We should not despair of the goodness of the world, if we do not happen to see it immediately around us. The atmosphere is still blue, though so much of it as is enclosed in our spectacle, is colorless.

GOOD.—"Tom, have ye drie in the goose ?"—"Yes, sir."—"How? By roasting it, was, Tom ?"—"Yes, sir."—"How many is there, Tom ?"—"One!"—"All right, Tom."

POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY.—The philosopher, when he discovers us, as Jove did Leto, gives us an earthly chest, when soon covered with the fictions of the poet are like stripe of cloud-sky, which shine like the sun.

NARROW BREAD.—What do you do for a living?" asked a baker of a lamb in rags. "I am of the same profession as yourself," answered Peter, "for I need bread."

MARRIAGE.—Marriages enlarge the sense of our happiness or misery; the marriage of love is pleasant, the marriage of interest easy, and a mastiage where both meet, happy.

CHEERFULNESS.—Cheerfulness with your young friends. Be like unto banks in to inhabit a region far above the rain and turmoil and petty vexations which annoy those who live in the middle of some who pretend to cultivation; and you possess the greatest advantages of education to better account, than by inducing your young friends to read with you, and to exchange the freshest gems of the day for one ton: for when the voice of her lover drew back the veil from her own heart, and let her, for the first time see all the deep feelings, the full confidence, the trusting love that was in that heart toward him: when she beheld her fate for the future linked to his, and the long, bright years of futurity rising one behind the other, gilded by the mingled sunshine of love, and hope, and happiness, she felt breathless, as one does when, on climbing a high hill, some beautiful prospect suddenly burst upon us, overpowering in its grandeur and its loveliness.

The Song of the Shell.

Lonely from the ocean—a fairest pearl o'er me,
And crowned with sea weeds, and glittering from,
I fell on the sands—and a stranger soon bore me
To where the gay halls of his far distant home!
Encompassed by empirate sapphire and bone!
Still, still, in the deep I am rocking in me,
And the low waves whisper their song to me,
And evermore I am dreaming of the sea.

The sky-lark at morn pours a carol of pleasure,
At eve, the sad nightingale warbles her note,
The lamp of the moon is the sweetest a glad measure,
And beauty's sweet scope on the air lightly float:
But I sigh for the low lull breaking billows that roar!
I long to the cool coral caverns be free,
And where pearl-oysters sleep in the motionless ocean net,
I answer them still in the strains of the sea.

Since I left the blue deep I am ever forgetting,
And evermore I am dreaming of the sea.
I have known them the too they once cherished for getting me,
Oft trust to new friendship, and cling to new love,
Oh! it is hard to preserve true devotion—
Let mortals be faithful—I will be faithful to me!
I am bound by mysterious link to the ocean,
And no language is mine but the sounds of the sea.

Ladies' Department.

Advice To Young Ladies.

BY MRS. FARRAR.

The insensibility of girlish friendship has become a by-word in society, in consequence of young persons having neglected the duties of friendship the transient partialities that grow out of accidental circumstances. There are, however, few youthful associations which deserve the name, or which are sufficiently well founded to be worth preserving. Whilst the judgment is ripening, the affections will often be misplaced; the taste, too, which takes place in the characters of girls, in the course of a few years, often destroy all ground of sympathy; and, in this case, it is better to drop the intimacy than to keep up any false professions and appearances. It is better to subject yourself to the charge of inconstancy, than to continue a false intimacy. Be sure with a person whom you have ceased to esteem.

Let not your heart be seduced by the beauty, the blandishments, or the accomplishments of a young companion. Unless her principles are fixed, her mind well stored, and her taste such as an education for eternity, unless you can sympathize with her in your serious moments, and talk with her of your immortal destiny, take her not your bosom friend, give her not your confidence, her counsel will not strengthen your high and holy resolves; and when you most need her sympathy, she will not be there, or she will find yourself to be leaning on a broken reed. None but the upright in heart are capable of being true friends; and none are upright who do not make a conscience of all their ways, and learn wisdom by communion with the Father of spirits. Choose your friends from among those, and you will be saved many disappointments.

So much has been written on the subject of friendship, that it is much idleness for me, as a young girls on the shores of friends, that it is useless to expatiate on it here. If you wish to read some excellent remarks upon it, I would refer you to Mrs. Barbauld's "Essay on Friendship," and, through somewhat out of fashion, Mrs. Chapone's Letters contain much valuable matter, and, with a few allowances for the different states of society in which they were written, may be profitably consulted by young ladies at the present day. Mrs. Sigourney, too, has a letter on friendship, which you will do well to peruse.

My purpose is to exhibit the defective intercourse between inexperienced young girls, who fall into intimacies, which do not deserve the name of friendship, but which consume much time, and expose them to ill-natured observation and misconstruction. "

The tivacity of youthful feelings is such, that it often hurries girls into intimacies, with is soon after prove uncongenial and burdensome. You mistake an accidental agreement for a real sympathy, one agreeable interview for an insight into the whole character: and thus, by judging too hastily, you judge wrong. Far be it from me to be considered as a cynic, or to wish to encourage see a young heart deceived again and again, than see it nourishing suspicion as a habit of the mind; but I would counsel you, my dear girl, not to pledge yourself to any intimacy, until you have taken time to reconsider your first impressions, and to discover whether the charm that really belongs to a new acquaintance, and that which was thrown over your first interview by accidental circumstances and associations.

Supposing now that your acquaintances are well chosen, and your intimate friends are worthy of your confidence; what are the mistakes that you are most likely to commit in this relation?

Inadvertently betraying the secrets of one friend to another is a cruel injury and a fruitful source of difficulty. Do not entrust yourself to a family bound to secrecy, for keeping a secret is a very troublesome and disagreeable thing: but, when you are thus pledged, be scrupulously faithful. Many girls have a silly way of making a secret of something of no consequence whatever, and of telling it to each of their friends separately, and enjoining secrecy on each. What has often been taken in once in this way, it is your own fault if you allow it a second time.

Never encourage your young friends to tell their family secrets: if they are indiscreet enough to wish to do it, you should reprove their unfaithfulness. Never invite them, by your questions, to tell you of the matrimonial overtures which they may have received; respect their secrets, and your friend will respect yours. If you were upon a point of such delicacy, and one in which the feelings of another are so deeply concerned. If you have been privy to any such affair, keep the secret strictly and let no curious nest questionings induce you to reveal it. Make it a rule to have nothing to do with any love affair that is carried on without the knowledge and consent of parents. If you have inadvertently become a confidant of the beginning of any such affair, and will your influence to the utmost of your power to break it off, or to open her mind to her natural protectors; if you connect plenal upon her to do this duty, refuse any further confidence in the affair, and warn her in the most friendly way of her danger. In some cases, you would do right to inform her friends yourself of such an unbecoming affair, having previously given her notice that you intend to do it.

There is generally something wrong where there is much secrecy in the affairs of the young. If your aims are high, and your life is one of useful and honorable activity, if you love mental cultivation, and live much in the society of the great spirits of all ages, you will be lifted above the petty interests of gossiping girls; you will not like to see them; you will not find time for them, for her new bonnet; nor that Mr. A——thinks Miss B——looked something to his disadvantage in church last Sunday. Imagine, by the by, what a sad thing, as trifling as these, which are made the theme of so much whispering among young ladies.

One of the great uses of reading is, that it familiarizes you with interesting and safe topics of conversation with your young friends. To live with books is to inhabit a region far above the rain and turmoil and petty vexations which annoy those who live in the middle of some who pretend to cultivation; and you possess the greatest advantages of education to better account, than by inducing your young friends to read with you, and to exchange the freshest gems of the day for one ton: for when the voice of her lover drew back the veil from her own heart, and let her, for the first time see all the deep feelings, the full confidence, the trusting love that was in that heart toward him: when she beheld her fate for the future linked to his, and the long, bright years of futurity rising one behind the other, gilded by the mingled sunshine of love, and hope, and happiness, she felt breathless, as one does when, on climbing a high hill, some beautiful prospect suddenly burst upon us, overpowering in its grandeur and its loveliness.

Prairie Sketches.

A SUNDAY IN SAN MIGUEL.—It was past midnight, and a drizzly rain was falling when we rose from our two hours' slumber in the old church at Pecos, to resume our travel, in hopes of reaching San Miguel before the Spanish traders would leave it in the morning. Though travelling at a swift pace, our Spanish attendant and guide went fast to sleep upon his mule, which in fact was quite as much asleep as he, for in their Spanish saddle and heavy wooden stirrups you can take a doze as securely as in an armed rocking-chair after dinner, with your feet on the fender. A blind mare, however, is a better guide than a sleeping man with a pair of good eyes in his head, and daylight found us in a wrong track, several miles out of our way. Our attendants mule was displayed some regard for her own convenience, but very narrow indeed were regarded the parties in selecting her path, and instead of reaching San Miguel at daylight, the bells, or rather the bell, (for there was but one, and that one sound of that one bell was a shame to exact duty of so crippled and superannuated an old second-hand servant) was ringing for high mass.

Finding that the Spanish caravan did not intend to start until the next day, full time was allowed us to witness the ceremonies performed in the church, and the writer mingled with a heterogeneous crowd that was moving toward the sacred edifice. Doubtless in that old church there were hearts as purely devoted to God as could be found in the embloned pews of our own splendid tabernacles; for virtue is a thing that falleth as it were from high from heaven, and is found in the rudest as the most cultivated spot of earth; and though we are prone to place crime with poverty and ignorance, and virtue with wealth and refinement, yet the polish of refinement is as hideous and glaring as that which flourishes wood-like and rough in the rudest spot of earth. Vice, though pure religion may have existed in that unholy congregation, it was an offensive libel on the worshippers who watched.

There were no seats of any kind in the church, and the worshippers were all alike prostrate on the floor. The naked walls were white-washed, and a few wretched daubs of paintings, actually frightful to look at, were fastened up, some in rude frames, and some in lay rags with no frame at all. Among those was one piece of cotton cassaw, with a little paint still lingering in it, but now thoroughly demolished by time. It was impossible to discover what could have been the subject or design of the artist. It was probably the Virgin and Child, or Madonna or some Saint, long enough ago to have passed through the wars. In a recess at one side of the altar, stood two men, the one with a violin and the other with a guitar, and on those instruments the musicians seemed to be studying what kind of an extravagant and fantastic discord they could make. The same misdirected energy was quite as much like music. These musicians composed not only the church choir but also the ball-room orchestra, and they kept so equally their skill in both, that it was much more importance was awaiting his attention, and he had very little time to waste in performing the functions of the mass. After hearing one of his knees at the altar, he descended the steps, with a long brush like a mosquito flapper in his hand, followed by a tall, attendant who bore a large vessel of water, bearing a large bowl of holy water. He kicked open a door in the wooden railing of the altar, and advanced into the people, who crowded up to him to be sprinkled the congregation, flirting his brush right and left, slinging, rather than sprinkling, in an angry housewife, hurrying about and scolding servants, than a man of God. This operation performed, he returned to the altar to commence to get through the whole ceremony of the mass in about half an hour, and in fifteen minutes of the writer found him a priest officiating in the shop of the only American trader in the town.

So much for the priest of San Miguel; now for the Alcalde, those being the two great powers of that little world. The Alcalde is the executive, combine about fifteen hundred inhabitants. An important looking personage entered, and after exchanging with him a few words, the shop keeper ought forth pen and ink and commenced making out a paper, observing, aside and in English, that the Alcalde was the only person in the town who could write. Two copies of the document